

# r Kennedy fights on after winning five final eight primaries

Kennedy, after winning five final eight Democratic primaries, refused yesterday to defeat to Mr Carter, the President now has enough delegates to ensure his nomination at the convention. Carter staff are anxious for the party to close ranks quickly behind the President, who at a victory party offered Mr Kennedy "the hand of friendship and cooperation".

## r Carter offers olive branch

Brogan  
June 4  
Edward Kennedy  
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Massachusetts.

also carried Rhode Island, which is sandwiched between Massachusetts and Connecticut (two other states he has won). South Dakota and New Mexico. The President carried Ohio, by 51 per cent to 49 per cent, West Virginia and Montana. The only state in which he campaigned was Ohio. He attached great importance to that state, because victory there in 1976 assured him of the nomination in that year's election. There was a close result there in the presidential election.

Mr Carter defeated President Ford in Ohio by 7,575 votes out of four million; if the result had gone the other way, he would have lost one state, he would have lost the election. Mr Carter attended a victory party organized by his campaign staff here last night, and claimed "a wondrous victory". He then said that he "extended the hand of friendship and cooperation" to Senator Kennedy.

# Israel terror threat to Palestinians growing

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, June 4

Disturbing evidence is beginning to accumulate in Israel about the recent formation of well-armed, Jewish, right-wing underground groups determined to wage a terrorist campaign aimed at forcing the 700,000 Palestinians to evacuate the occupied West Bank.

Little is known about the leadership and structure of these splinter groups. Their formation is seen by international observers as adding a dangerous new dimension to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Some news about their activities has been deliberately suppressed by Israel's military censors.

During the past 24 hours a previously unknown organization describing itself as "Fighters for the Freedom of Israel" — "Terror against Terror" — telephoned the official Israeli news agency and a leading Hebrew newspaper to claim responsibility for the bombings that killed two prominent West Bank mayors and injured seven Arabs on Monday.

During the telephone calls, which security authorities are believed to have treated seriously, the caller gave warning to the publishers as they stated the aim of the group was "to expel all the Arabs and show them that they have no place in Eretz Israel (the biblical land of Israel)". More attacks were now being planned.

The first part of the name is the same as that used before 1948 by the "Stern Gang", the notorious Jewish insurgents against the British and Palestinian Arabs. The caller said the group had recruited about 250 members since it was founded in February after the seizure of a young Jewish settler in Hebron.

The caller claimed that the group had no connection with either Gush Emunim, the extremist settlers' organization, or the smaller Kach movement, which is headed by Rabbi Meir Kahane, the most fanatical of all right-wing Jewish leaders.

It was announced tonight that Mr Yossi Dayan, the deputy leader of the Kach movement, was arrested by the military authorities. No reason for his detention was given.



Three views of Derby watching: The Queen (top) giving advice to Princess Michael of Kent; Mr Barnett Shyne, a horse owner (left) enjoying refreshment from his well-appointed car boot; while others (right) make the most of their light air.

## Carson wins a hot, dusty Derby

By Staff Reporters

A record crowd of 400,000 turned the green and pleasant downs of Epsom into an anthill of sweltering activity at yesterday's Derby, won for the second year running by Willie Carson, on the American-bred Henbit.

The horse fractured a bone in his foot and will not race again this season. The Queen's horse Dukedom was withdrawn, but she watched each race with an enthusiasm only matched by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Both regularly jumped from their gilt armchairs to peer through royal binoculars.

Out on the Downs Rolls-Royce owners feared on gulls' eggs and champagne, rubbing

shoulders with lesser mortals and their cheese sandwiches. Gypsies did a roaring trade with lucky heather but apple growers from Kent were of less interest to the punters as they protested the the evils of the Golden Deliculous.

Bookmakers were warm but happy at the end of a day which left them an estimated £30m the richer. Such was the heat (29°C, 84°F) that the favourite, Nikoli, who forced ten of thousands of punters to tear up their betting slips when it finished eighth, had to be doused down with cold water by a stable boy before going into the stalls.

Elsewhere in Britain, as the spell of dry weather continues, hosepipe restrictions have been announced in parts covered by the Severn, Trent, Northumbria and North-west water authorities.

In the South-east, where the temperature on the roof of the London Weather Centre reached 28°C (83°F) yesterday, to make it the hottest day since July last year, the Thames Water Authority said they did

not see any water shortages developing as reservoirs and rivers were full. A ban on hosepipes and sprinklers was extended by the South West Water Authority to cover one of the biggest holiday areas in South Devon. River flows in the area are about one third normal and reservoirs are only 80 per cent full.

The authority are also asking the Secretary of State for the Environment to allow them to take water from reservoirs which are in "low flow conditions". Thousands of leaflets and stickers bearing the message "Use water wisely" are being distributed throughout the West Country to avoid a repetition of the 1976 shortage.

A spokesman said: "We need three inches of rain to ease the problem and so far we have only had between a quarter and half an inch." In this area the situation needs looking at with great care because it is a major tourist region and consumption naturally rises in the summer. More photographs, page 7 Derby report, page 12

## A flutter can be addictive

By Robin Young

The Society for the Study of Gambling chose Derby Day (a 36-1 chance) for a meeting to discuss the irresistible urge to have a flutter.

Dr Emanuel Moran, its chairman, claimed afterwards that it had uncovered new evidence that compulsive gambling might be as much an addiction as physical dependence on drugs, tobacco, or alcohol.

In particular, he said, studies had shown that gamblers could suffer withdrawal symptoms when they curbed their urge, in much the same way as people who gave up smoking or drinking.

The symptoms observed in reformed gamblers included irritability, depression, sleeplessness, and mood disturbances.

## Unhappy too much anpower agency

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In Flint, north Wales, the employment has nearly reached a third, and council officials believe it could rise to 40 per cent by the end of the year. The Government is being urged to help to create jobs to replace those lost because of the redundancies announced by British Steel and Courtauld. Pages 2, 27

## Guidelines West

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## S African press wins in court

While the South African Police Amendment Bill seeks to restrict reporting on security matters, the press has won a notable victory in the courts. The case concerned reporting of commissions of inquiry. Page 10

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## Homosexuality challenged

The Methodist Church is to be asked a second time to accept that homosexual behaviour is not necessarily immoral or incompatible with church teachings. The Methodist conference declined to endorse these working party findings last year and its report has been rewritten. But its main conclusions are unaltered and heated debate is likely at this year's conference. Page 10

## itics ed

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Page 7

## Survival: A six-page Special Report, published on World Environment Day, which looks at some of the issues after the launching of the World Con- servation Strategy 21-26

Classified advertisements:  
Advertisements, pages 16, 17,  
30, 34; La crème de la crème,  
17; Personal, 34-36

## etarianism and in- rofessor I. F. s; EEC budget, s Latham, MP, ennett; Iranian on Mr William

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fiction, William Halsey looks at  
the BBC, Giuliano Dege writes  
about Moravia  
Features, pages 10, 18  
Ronald Butt asks if peace is pos-  
sible in the Labour Party; Hugh  
Fraser on the dangers of the  
Middle East; The Times Cook  
and food prices  
Obituary, page 20  
Sir Kenneth Grubb, Mr R. St John  
Walker

Stock Markets: Equities main-  
tained their technical rally but  
gilt encountered some profit-  
taking before rallying at the  
close. The FT Index rose 3.0 to  
423.0  
Business features: Arthur Reed  
on American moves to reduce  
oil fuel consumption; the  
Italian moped industry's advocacy  
of protectionism is discussed by  
Edward Townsend

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Universities 16  
Weather 2  
Wills 20

## Mr Callaghan stands firm on pay policy

From Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor  
Bournemouth

Mr James Callaghan yesterday intensified his campaign to secure trade union support for his leadership of the Labour Party and stuck to his guns on incomes policy.

In a combative speech to the construction workers' confederation in Bournemouth, the Opposition leader said he was "very much alive and kicking" and would keep up his fight for a wages deal with the unions before the next election.

He declined to answer questions about his future, but noted in his speech or his bearing suggested that retirement this autumn figure in his plans. He looked tanned and healthy, and the burden of his remarks indicated that he sees himself as having to complete the long-term job of reuniting the Labour movement before he thinks of quitting.

The standing ovation that followed his speech was rather less than total, but moderates in the leadership of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians are working behind the scenes to swing the builders' 200,000-strong block vote behind Mr Callaghan at the October party conference.

Mr Callaghan had returned to his special conference theme of a renewed social contract with undiminished enthusiasm. His wrath was reserved for the left wing. "This movement cannot be a dictatorship nor can it be dictated to from on high," he declared. "It is a responsibility on those of us who have lived and worked in our movement to speak as we see, to lay out possible solutions, and then to invite the cooperation, agreement, and acquiescence of the movement."

The attraction of the 1945 manifesto was not simply that it offered radical proposals, but that those proposals were seen by millions of potential Labour voters as relevant to the needs of the time.

"We will need a recovery programme every bit as radical, but what we have to aim at next time is a policy that is seen as relevant, understood and accepted as relevant, not just sprung from ideas which some people want to impose. We will never win victory that way."

Mr Callaghan joked with delegates: "Having read my obituaries in the newspapers, you must have wondered if you were going to welcome a ghost. I can assure you I am still very much alive and kicking, and I will fight to prevent the worst policies that I have seen emanating from a Conservative government since the 1930s from succeeding. This is something which should unite us all. We will continue to fight on that basis."

I sometimes think  
the Election was  
a race that ended  
in the whole country  
losing its shirt...

## TV channels bar Olympics at peak times

Television coverage of the Olympic Games will not be shown during peak viewing hours by the BBC or ITV, it was disclosed yesterday.

Sir Michael Swann, BBC chairman, said both organizations had agreed not to show the games between 7.30 and 10.30 pm, though viewers might see a few snippets on news bulletins.

Both had initially said they would cover possibly more than 100 hours of the games.

Sir Michael told the Broadcasting Press Guild in London that between 50 and 70 hours would be screened, which could still mean four hours a day of live coverage. He thought coverage would be limited to events of special interest involving British athletes. Coverage of other countries would depend on the interest in those events.

## Up to 500 British troops for Zimbabwe under £3m extra military aid offer

By Charles Douglas-Home

Britain is preparing to grant substantially more military aid to Zimbabwe in response to a request from Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister. The 53 military advisers now helping Zimbabwe to integrate the two guerrilla armies numbering 35,000 men, with the old Rhodesian armed forces, will be joined by up to another 500 British soldiers, according to a provisional plan agreed by ministers.

The cost of the extra assistance will be about £3m. It is a measure of the concern felt in Britain that the security situation in Zimbabwe will remain tense until the integration of some guerrilla units, and the disbandment of others, has taken place.

The decision in London has been taken on the basis of recommendations by Major-General

F. W. Furdson, Director of the Military Assistance Office at the Ministry of Defence, who has just returned from a tour of Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe is known to be worried at the slow pace of integration, and the reluctance of guerrillas to accept a four-month gratuity in exchange for handing in their arms. Instead, most of them remain in assembly areas.

Another aspect of British aid for Zimbabwe may emerge next Monday at the start of substantive talks about the £100m debt inherited by Mr Mugabe's Government from the UDI regime in Salisbury. Half of this sum is a government-to-

government debt, which has now been clarified. Its repayment, waiver, or rescheduling, will be negotiated between Treasury officials and a team led by Mr David Young, the Zimbabwe Treasury Secretary.

The other £50m of debt repayment will be negotiated between the Zimbabwe officials and representatives of Foreign Bondholders. Again Zimbabwe has officially inherited all its predecessor government's liabilities but those negotiations, which concern more than 13,000 individual stockholders in Britain, will probably culminate in a final offer of less than 100 per cent. It is complicated because some of the capital and interest due from Rhodesia bonds since UDI have already been paid in redemption to stockholders living outside Britain.

White exodus, page 9

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HOME NEWS

# Main government jobs agency says staff cuts leave it unable to cope with 2m unemployment level

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

The Government's main employment agency, the Manpower Services Commission, said in its review for 1980 published yesterday that it would be unable to cope, because of staff reductions, with a predicted rise in unemployment to more than two million by the end of next year.

Sir Richard O'Brien, the commission's chairman, said yesterday: "We are gravely concerned that the level of resources left to us will not allow us to respond as adequately as we would wish to the demands of the labour market."

"If the commission had to face the rapidly worsening unemployment situation with even fewer staff, the commission would be unable to meet the needs of the labour market, and in particular, the needs of the unemployed."

The commission is reviewing its services and will ask at a meeting with ministers in September for an expansion of employment projects.

More than 800 of the commission's 23,800 jobs have been lost this year and by 1984 it must have reduced staff by more than 3,600. Officials will argue with Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, that the commission must be exempt from the reduction of 75,000 in Civil Service jobs announced by the Prime Minister last month.

Previously, officials argue that the commission has carried more than its share of the manpower cuts and that, compared with those of other government departments and agencies, its cuts are not cost effective. Officials are also angry that

while the commission's functions are being curtailed, staffing in the Department of Employment has been increased to handle more unemployment benefit claims.

The commission has already been forced to abandon the special employment needs experiment, under which 70 experienced employment officers were placed in areas of high unemployment to carry out research into the employment requirements of the areas.

The special temporary employment programme, which provided temporary work for people who had been out of work for a long time, has been cut.

The training opportunities programme, for clerical and commercial training, has also been cut, so that the commission's remaining resources can be channelled into areas where high unemployment is concentrated.

The commission's manpower review said that it had "pointed out to the Government the problem these cuts, especially the specific staff cuts, will cause. The development of our services cannot now be realized and we are firmly of the view that our response to the needs of the labour market will be inadequate."

The review draws attention to the long-term trend of unemployment, which is higher than total unemployment. More than 300,000 people have been with jobs for more than a year, more than 100,000 have been unemployed for more than three years.

The review says that labour market prospects in the short term are depressing and that in the next five years, although

the number of people available for employment is likely to grow more slowly, there is little prospect of employment rising sufficiently to prevent unemployment remaining high.

"Employment prospects for the longer term depend on the world economic environment and domestic economic policy and the capacity of microelectronics and other new technology," the review says.

Sir Richard spoke of the "fundamental problem of the British labour market," which was not flexible enough to cope with "continually changing needs."

"The whole manpower system is full of obstacles and barriers to mobility, prevent individuals from achieving their potential and employers from getting the workers they need," he said.

Pointing out the disparity in unemployment levels in different parts of the country, Sir Richard said that northern and western Britain had higher levels than the south and east.

That point was picked up by Mr Kenneth Graham, assistant general secretary of the TUC, who is a member of the commission. He said: "If the Government's policies continue we are going to see a greater divide between the North and South, between black and white and a greater sex divide."

Mr Graham said the three TUC representatives on the commission were fighting strongly for the commission to be exempted from further economies, and Mr Donald Stradling, one of the Confederation of British Industry's representatives also spoke against further cuts.

# Labour MP calls for open debate on incomes

By Our Political Reporter

Warnings that the Labour Party threatened to reduce controversy by ducking and dodging agonizing policy decisions were given last night by Mr John Grant, an opposition spokesman on employment.

Two issues, incomes policy and defence, should be debated openly and fearlessly, he told a meeting in his constituency of Islington, Central, in London. It was no good the party of the unions turning its back on an incomes policy and pretending it would go away.

"We must consider whether we plan it as democratic socialists as part of a fair and comprehensive package of reforms or whether we will allow ourselves to be forced into the kind of crude and potentially explosive stopgap solution which the Tories are driving towards."

No doubt with Mr Wedgwood Benn in mind, Mr Grant said: "Those in leading positions in the party who support an unfettered free-market must explain where they differ from Mrs Thatcher in their approach and how they will protect the low paid, the pensioners and those on fixed incomes from the ravages of inflation."

Mr Grant said that the party appeared to be drifting into a series of piecemeal decisions on cruise missiles and Polesis, and on nuclear disarmament generally.

But does Labour in the 1980s wish to break from the NATO alliance, to go neutralist or even pacifist? There are those who seek such a path, but if this is what the Labour movement as a whole stands for, the arguments must be clearly presented to the public."

These were highly charged and emotive issues and it would not be easy to ensure that they were argued out in a tolerant and reasonable fashion.

Yet they are among the fundamental issues on which major decisions have to be taken in the knowledge that those decisions must be boldly reflected in Labour's next election platform and that they will be crucial in determining whether British people will support us at the polls," Mr Grant said.

# Bloomsbury company feels 'deep sense of grievance' over auction. Publishers struggle to retain their headquarters

By John Witherow

George Allen and Unwin, publishers of such diverse authors as J. R. R. Tolkien and Bertrand Russell, have become involved in a protracted struggle to prevent the Government from auctioning their Bloomsbury headquarters on July 2.

The dispute centres on the sale in 1963 of the building in Museum Street under threat of compulsory purchase after the area was designated for an extension to the British Library.

Allen and Unwin have remained on the premises, acquired by the firm in 1914, as tenants of the Government. But when they tried to repurchase the grade two listed building last year after the proposed library site was changed to Euston Road, they found the Department of the Environment was determined to sell the property at auction.

"If someone forces you to sell your own property you would have thought it was common decency to be given first refusal," Mr Rayner Unwin, chairman of the firm, said yesterday.

"We feel a deep sense of grievance and inequity over the treatment we have received from the Government. We are not spilling for a fight, but we want the right to buy back what we were forced to sell."

Allen and Unwin say the premises are important for their business, half of which is conducted abroad, and that the company is identified with Museum Street.

Beyond that, however, they



The Bloomsbury premises of George Allen and Unwin.

feel a point of principle is at stake and have found themselves confronted by what Mr Unwin calls "the impersonality of government."

They say there is a precedent which dictates that compulsorily purchased land should be offered first to its original owner.

They cite the case of Down in 1954, when established that the land acquired by the Gov under threat of compulsory purchase "can properly be offered to the former owner... this will be done at a price assessed by the value as being the market value."

The precedent was cited only after Lie Commande George Maie family had owned Cichel Down, fought a battle with the Gov. An inquiry into the dispute closed middle, ineffective bias by some officials to the resignation of Sir Dugdale, the Minister culture.

But the Department Environment says that does not apply only to fs and not to Allen and business premises, because can move to other of.

The department has the company's attempt the property at an it early assessed market v plans to go ahead v auction at which the could fetch between and £200,000.

Allen and Unwin, are determined to pre property going under: "We are aware of the campaign to put pres the Government to s the building free fr developers.

"One could have it little flexibility would been possible," Mr Un

# Drive to get backing for pit stoppage

From Tim Jones  
Bridgend

South Wales miners' leaders will today begin an intensive campaign designed to give them a clear mandate to call for a strike against the new pit closures at the National Union of Mineworkers conference next month.

A specially convened area delegate conference decided yesterday to withdraw from regular meetings with the National Coal Board at which the performance of individual pits is discussed.

South Wales miners' leaders stopped short of calling for immediate industrial action, remembering the overwhelming vote earlier this year against a indefinite strike in protest over steel closures.

Sinclair, however, the area coal board has said that 12 South Wales pits hung like a sword over their heads and indicated that they would like the early closure of six of the most uneconomic pits.

That statement was followed by the announcement of the proposed closure of the last colliery in the Rhondda Valley, which once bristled with mines and employed 120,000 men.

According to Mr Emlyn Williams, South Wales NUM president, the board would like to close 21 pits, "to decimate the industry here."

He added: "This time we do not want to act until we have an army and this time I am sure we will have one. I feel the men will fight these proposals all the way."

"If words mean anything then our national president, Mr Joseph Gormley, intends to give us total support on this one. Our strategy is to resist all closures and to educate the country that we need the energy."

According to South Wales delegates the miners who held back from striking over the steel closures are in a much more militant mood now that the coal board has made its strategy known and the issue concerns the miners directly.

# High Court upholds a poster ban by GLC

By a Staff Reporter

A ban by the Greater London Council on posters outside the Whitehall Theatre showing scantily clad girls when the sex comedy, *Deep Throat*, was showing was upheld in the High Court yesterday.

The posters, which were displayed in a plan, were banned by the GLC when the show was on in 1978 on the grounds that under its rules for places of public entertainment they were "unsuitable for public exhibition."

Mr Paul Raymond, of Raymond's Revue Bar and managing director of Fischers Restaurant Ltd, licensee of the theatre, was challenging the ban, enforced by the GLC under the Theatres Act, 1968, through a magistrates' court. The action was taken after Mr Raymond's company had refused to remove the posters. The company was fined £25 with £150 costs.

After yesterday's ruling Mr Raymond, who was in court with Miss Fiona Richmond, who is appearing in another Whitehall Theatre production, called *Wot! No Pyjamas*, said it was an appalling situation that the GLC could say what should be displayed. He would consider an appeal.

He added: "If the GLC can say just at a wave of the hand, 'take that down', it is a very dangerous state of affairs."

Miss Richmond said the

GLC's attitude was "quite extraordinary," and added: "There were posters of me in several nude poses outside the Whitehall Theatre in 1976, when I was appearing in *Come Into My Bed*, and they made no objection whatsoever."

Lord Justice Donaldson said the magistrates had asked himself the proper question namely, having seen the posters, whether the GLC's objection was one that a local authority, properly directing itself, could have reached, then he would have decided that it was.

Both parties had wanted the magistrates to discuss whether the posters were "unsuitable for public exhibition," which he had not done, arguing that it was for the GLC to decide. The magistrate was right to take that view, Lord Donaldson said, but not in his interpretation of what was an offence under GLC rules.

"The council cannot simply object because it does not like a poster or think it is in poor taste. There must be grounds that it is unsuitable for general exhibition," he said.

# £250,000 cost of cancelled holiday cruises

People who paid nearly £250,000 to the Cruise Club of Wallasey in deposits for four holiday cruises that were later cancelled, are now suing the club for the return of their money.

Mr Colin Wright, aged 41, a director and one of only two shareholders, said that the trouble started when the first of six cruises on the La Perla, 11,000 tons and Greek owned, turned into "a disaster."

The club had paid out £70,000 in charter fees but could not recover the cash because the owners were insolvent. A West German bank had first claim on the proceeds if the ship was sold, and the company was seeking legal advice to see if it could get a share.

# Businessmen seek union curbs

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

Proposals to attach union funds in litigation by employers against unions, and further limitations to the close shop were put to the Prime Minister yesterday in the first meeting she has held with business representatives on the possible next stage of legislation to reform union law.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, accompanied by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, and other ministers, promised that the issues would be considered in the Green Paper the Government proposes to publish in the autumn, as well as the TUC conference.

A delegation from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce insisted on meeting the Prime Minister to present their hawkish views, after they had failed to get satisfaction

in an earlier meeting with Mr Prior.

It was accepted by all those present yesterday that the timing of the meeting was purely coincidental with renewed efforts in the House of Lords to stiffen the Employment Bill in regard to union immunities.

Mrs Thatcher, with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is known to favour employers sue for unfair dismissal and sue for unfair dismissal and sue for unfair dismissal.

It was the first time any group had been to Number 10 to discuss the Green Paper, a clear indication that Mrs Thatcher intends staying in the thick of the fray on that issue.

Ministers attending who are responsible for most government employees included Mr Patrick Jenkin, Mr Michael Cashline and Mr Mark Carls, respectively Secretaries of State for Social Services, the Environment, and Education and Science.

far to obey injunctions to desist where they have been found not to enjoy immunity in secondary industrial action.

The ABCC delegation, which also included Mr John Madocks, council chairman, Mr Stanley Speight, immediate past president, Mr John Risk, deputy chairman, and Mr I. R. S. Everett, economics director, has submitted its written evidence for consideration in the Green Paper.

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# Commerce case for handling disruption

By Patricia Tisdall

Chambers of commerce are among the groups seeking the most radical curbs to union powers. Like the Institute of Directors, who met Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, last month, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce believes that employers should be able to take legal action against unions for disruption of business.

It also believes that union agreements should be made legally enforceable and that there should be no immunity for disruption in breach of such agreements.

In a preliminary memorandum

issued to members, the ABCC calls for an amendment to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, so that unions are made liable for wrongful actions and their funds are placed at risk.

"The justification for making a union liable," it says, "is that this will force unions to discipline members, if necessary by expelling them. It is, of course, then up to management to deal with non-members of union and unofficial action."

The chamber of commerce regard such a reform as helping management to deal with unofficial disruption. Making unions liable for the consequences of their actions would,

in the ABCC's view, compel them to use their best endeavours to discourage irresponsible disruption.

It does not believe that the Government has gone far enough in restricting immunities on secondary action.

Many employers fear that use of such legal powers would merely create industrial martyrs and be ineffective in reducing the impact of strikes.

Other ABCC officials say that there is no parallel in French, German or American law for unlimited immunity conferred on unions who break agreements, whereas in Britain a bargain, laboriously negotiated, can be torn up, with impunity.

# No pre-conditions for Liberal changes

By Ian Bradley

Mr David Steel, the leader, yesterday ruled out the idea of the Liberals linking their identity in centre party before election.

He said on the ind television programme: "One: 'We are waiting and we shall fight election on our own platform.'"

It is understood Steel does not dismiss possibility of individual facts and arrangements disaffected Labour vote centre before the next election.

The most option would be for Labour MP who chanted with the party the next election will support.

Mr Steel said that go on having talks, although he did not whether they include in the House of Commons.

The Liberal leader in regular contact with Jenkins for some time understood that he 1 trying to dissuade h sending up a new can and encouraging him the Liberals.

# School children

More than 50 school children were hospitalised yesterday after a collision involving articulated lorries on near Leeds Castle, Kent.

# Value of silver has fallen since robbery

Continued from page 1

coming forward after the reward, the biggest offered in Britain, or any other firm leads.

The squad began to return men to other duties but then last week detectives received the break which led them to the garage. Fresh information came to light after investigations into a series of burglaries on jewellers involving an optical probe and the theft of up to 200 worth of gems.

When the robbery dubbed the "Great Silver Bullion Robbery" took place it was thought the thieves must have had a buyer in mind or arrangements in hand to sell the silver. It now appears that although the robbery was well conceived, the planning stopped there.

The silver is thought to have been moved from hiding place to hiding place while a buyer was found or the price of silver rose. Since the robbery silver values have fallen and the haul is now worth nearly £2m.

The search for the silver took detectives to containers of scrap metal at an Essex Anglian dock and even brought a letter from an American medium who envisaged the silver behind a painting in a house. The police suspected a hiding place on somewhere like a farm or under piles of other metal.

# Coordination of higher education being studied

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government is examining ways of coordinating the planning of higher education across the university and maintained sectors.

Mr Alan Thompson, deputy secretary at the Department of Education and Science told the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts yesterday.

Over the past 30 years both sectors had operated largely independently and that worked well while both were growing, he said, but the department was aware that that could not continue.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State, had just had a top-level meeting with representatives of the local authorities and the University Grants Committee to explore what kind of information should be changed for policy-making purposes, he said. Further meetings were to take place.

The Government was also reviewing the system of course approvals in the maintained sector. The system was designed to deal with expansion and diversification, but higher education was no longer expanding.

# Pensions should be paid into banks, MPs say

A committee of MPs recommended yesterday that old age pensions, child benefits and other state payments should be payable through bank accounts.

The report of the Commons Social Services Committee estimated that the proposed system would save the Department of Health and Social Security up to £50m a year.

Direct crediting of benefits to bank accounts could be made at four-weekly intervals, two weeks in advance and two weeks after the MP said.

The suggestions have already brought claims that post office workers, and especially sub-postoffice owners, would suffer under the scheme, and the Government has said that it does not want to reduce the sub-postoffice system.

To counter that the committee said that the Government should cooperate in making it possible for post offices to take on new business of payments to non-bank industries "as a matter of urgency."

# Band leader fined

Sydney Lawrence, the band leader, was fined £60 by magistrates at St Albans, Hertfordshire, yesterday after admitting driving his car on the M1 at 104 mph. He lives at Twemlow Green, near Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.

# Prostitutes quarrel over naming clients

By Nicholas Timmins

A dispute between prostitutes' organizations started yesterday after a group dissociated itself from any move by prostitutes to name their more notable clients in an attempt to help Mrs Cynthia Payne, the Streatham brothel keeper recently jailed for six months and fined £1,950.

Miss Louise Webb, the national coordinator for Prostitutes for the Reform of the Law on Soliciting, which claims to represent between 400 and 500 prostitutes in London, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol and Birmingham, said that her members were angry about press reports last week that Mrs Selma James, of the English Collective of Prostitutes, had said that prostitutes would name clients if they did not contribute to a £4,000 appeal to pay Mrs Payne's fines and legal costs.

Miss Webb who said that her members included street prostitutes can work free from shame and denigration if we are prepared to use blackmail as a means of achieving these ends.

"Prostitutes have a strong and just case without having to use these tactics, and they have professional standards that include confidentiality for their clients."

Many "punters" were being prostitutes in their campaign against the existing laws and it would be bad for business if clients thought that they would be named. Her members' clients include people from the vice squad and magistrates.

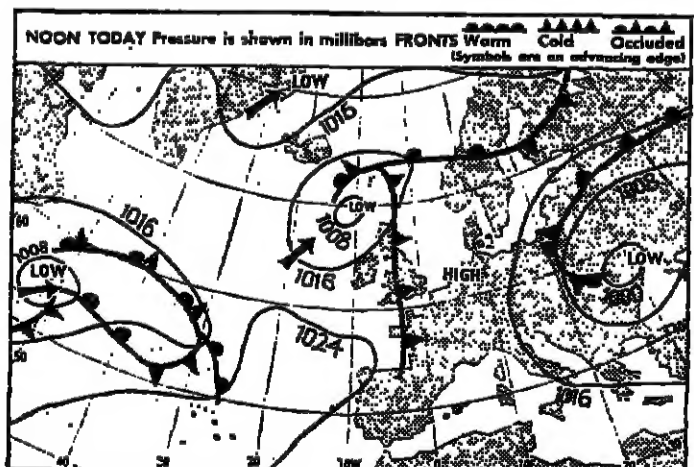
"They are good payers; it is not their fault that the law is the way it is," Miss Webb said.

Her comments came as a Bill, backed by Lord Avebury, to end prison sentences for soliciting was due for its first reading in the House of Lords. The Bill, she said, was a "very good first step. If it succeeds, more and more of our women will be prepared to come out and campaign."

The threat of imprisonment made the organization of prostitutes at street level very difficult, and prison left them worse off than before they went in. After they emerged they could not find employment because of their prison record.

Mrs Payne's case, while highlighting some of the anomalies in the law, was not exceptional: it did not need blackmail as an excuse for expelling a prostitute she had suffered. "We are totally opposed to the idea of shaming people who are involved in a simple business transaction," Miss Webb said.

# Weather forecast and recordings



**Today**  
Sun rises: 4.46 am. Sun sets: 9.12 pm.  
Moon rises: 1.19 am. Moon sets: 11.44 am.  
Last quarter: Tomorrow.  
Lighting up: 9.42 am to 4.16 am.  
High Water: London Bridge, 7.1 am, 6.7 m; 7.14 pm, 6.4 m. Avonmouth, 12.5 am, 11.8 m; 12.28 pm, 11.5 m. Dover, 1.22 am, 5.9 m; 4.39 pm, 6.0 m. Hull, 11.13 am, 6.6 m. Liverpool, 4.22 am, 8.5 m; 4.59 pm, 8.0 m.  
1m = 3.2808ft.

Pressure is low to the NW and a trough of low pressure, weak in the SW, will cross many parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:  
London, Midlands, Central N England: Sunny periods, isolated showers. Wind S, veering W, 17 to 25°C.  
East Angles, SE, Central S, E England: Sunny periods, isolated showers. Wind S, veering W, light; Max temp 24 to 27°C (75 to 81°F) but sea breezes will keep some coasts cooler.  
SW, NW England, Wales, Channel Islands: Sunny periods, isolated showers; Wind, light or moderate; Max temp 19 to 22°C (66 to 72°F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Lake District, Isle of Man: Outbreaks of thundery rain, heavy in places; becoming brighter with scattered showers; Wind SW, light to moderate; Max temp 16 to 19°C (61 to 66°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Outbreaks of thundery rain, heavy in places; Wind SW, light to moderate; Max temp 16 to 18°C (61 to 64°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Outbreaks of thundery rain, heavy in places; Wind S, moderate; Max temp 14°C (57°F).

Ireland: Sunny periods, scattered showers; Wind mainly SW, light to moderate; Max temp 16°C (61°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Cooler with sunny intervals and scattered showers.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind S, light or moderate; sea smooth to slight chop.

English Channel (E): Wind SE, veering SW, light or moderate; sea smooth to slight chop.

St George's Channel: Wind SW, mainly moderate; sea mainly slight chop.

Irish Sea: Wind S, veering SW, moderate decreasing to light; sea mainly slight chop.

**Yesterday**  
London: Temp: 20°C (68°F); min 12°C (54°F).  
7 pm, 44 per cent. Rain.  
7 pm, 44 per cent. Rain.  
1.031.5 million, steady.  
1,000 million = 25.35lb.

**At the resorts**  
24 hr to 6 pm, June 4  
Sun Rain Temp  
S COAST  
Brighton 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Hastings 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Hove 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Lewes 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Newhaven 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Plymouth 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Portsmouth 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Southampton 14.8 13.5 13.5  
W COAST  
Bournemouth 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Dorchester 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Exeter 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Plymouth 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Portsmouth 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Southampton 14.8 13.5 13.5  
W COAST  
Bournemouth 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Dorchester 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Exeter 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Plymouth 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Portsmouth 14.8 13.5 13.5  
Southampton 14.8 13.5 13.5

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**HIGH QUALITY VALUABLE PERSIAN**  
**AFGHANISTAN & OTHER EASTERN**  
**HAND-KNOTTED CARPETS & RUGS**

THIS COLLECTION WAS ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR EXHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES BUT DUE TO TRADE EMBARGO WITH IRAN WAS RE-ROUTED FOR LIQUIDATION. A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE ANYTHING FROM FINE COLLECTION PIECES TO SOMETHING FOR THE FRONT HALL. THESE RUGS AND CARPETS MUST BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE CASH REALIZATION.

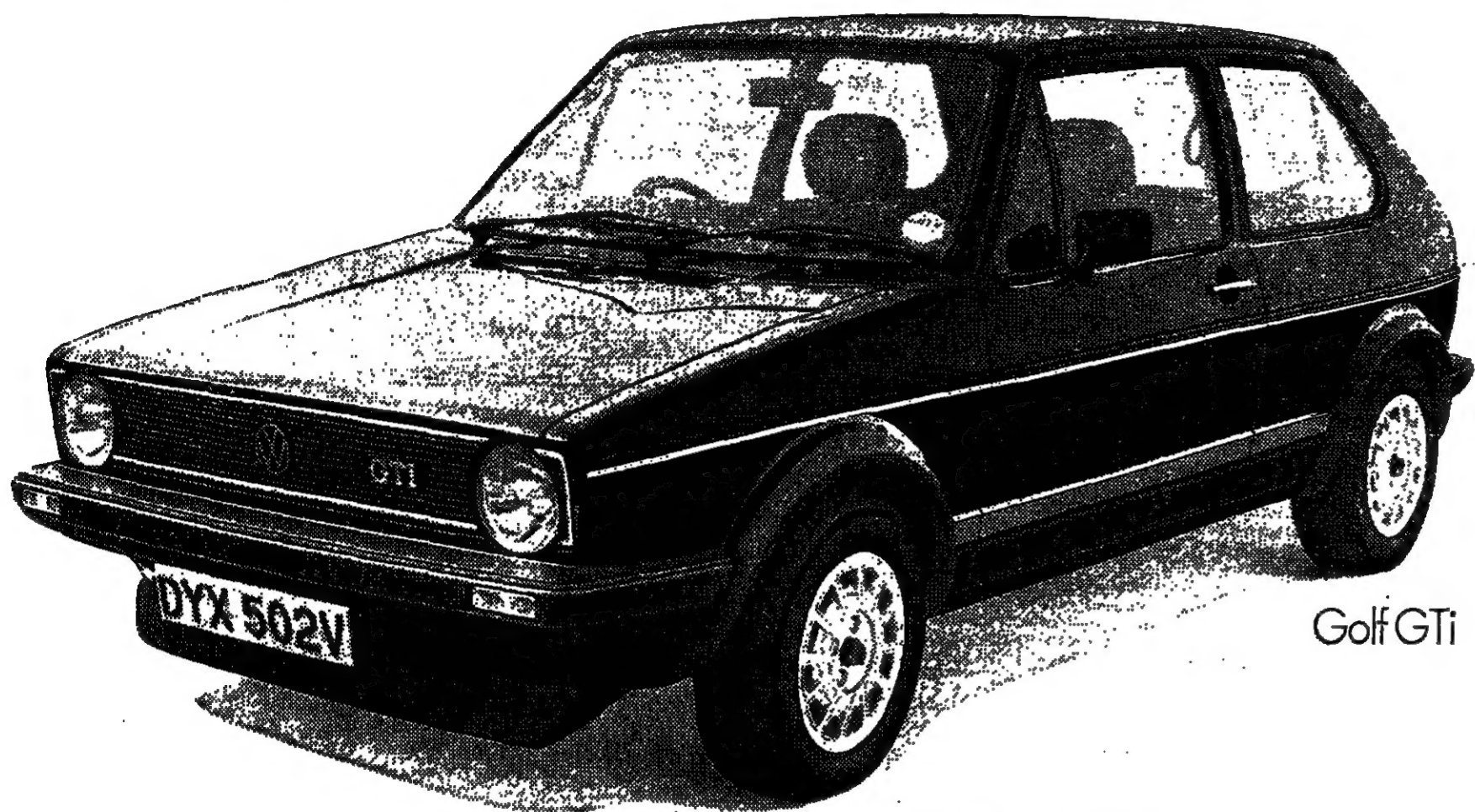
**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
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VIEWING COMMENCES 10.30 AM.  
Terms cash or certified cheque



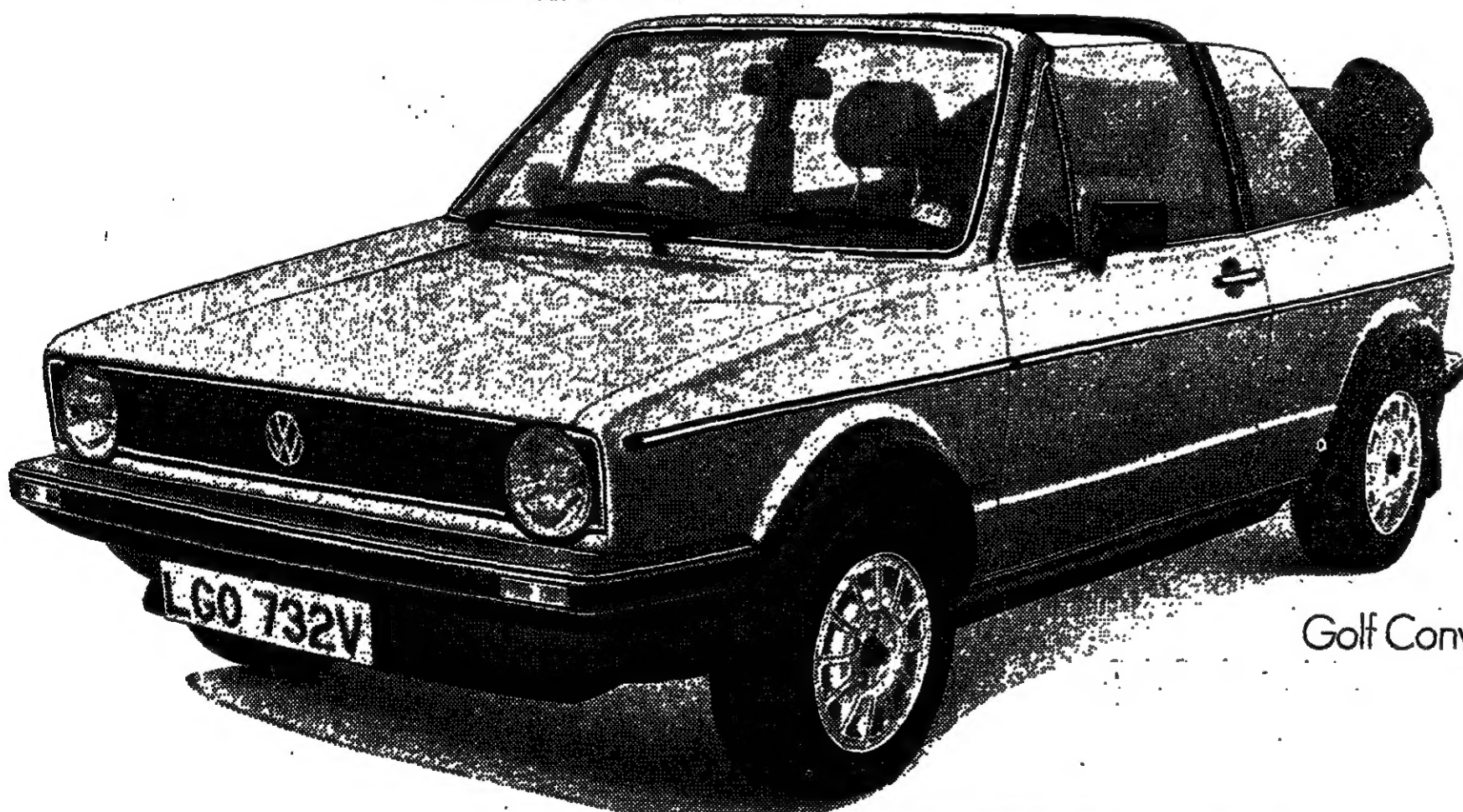




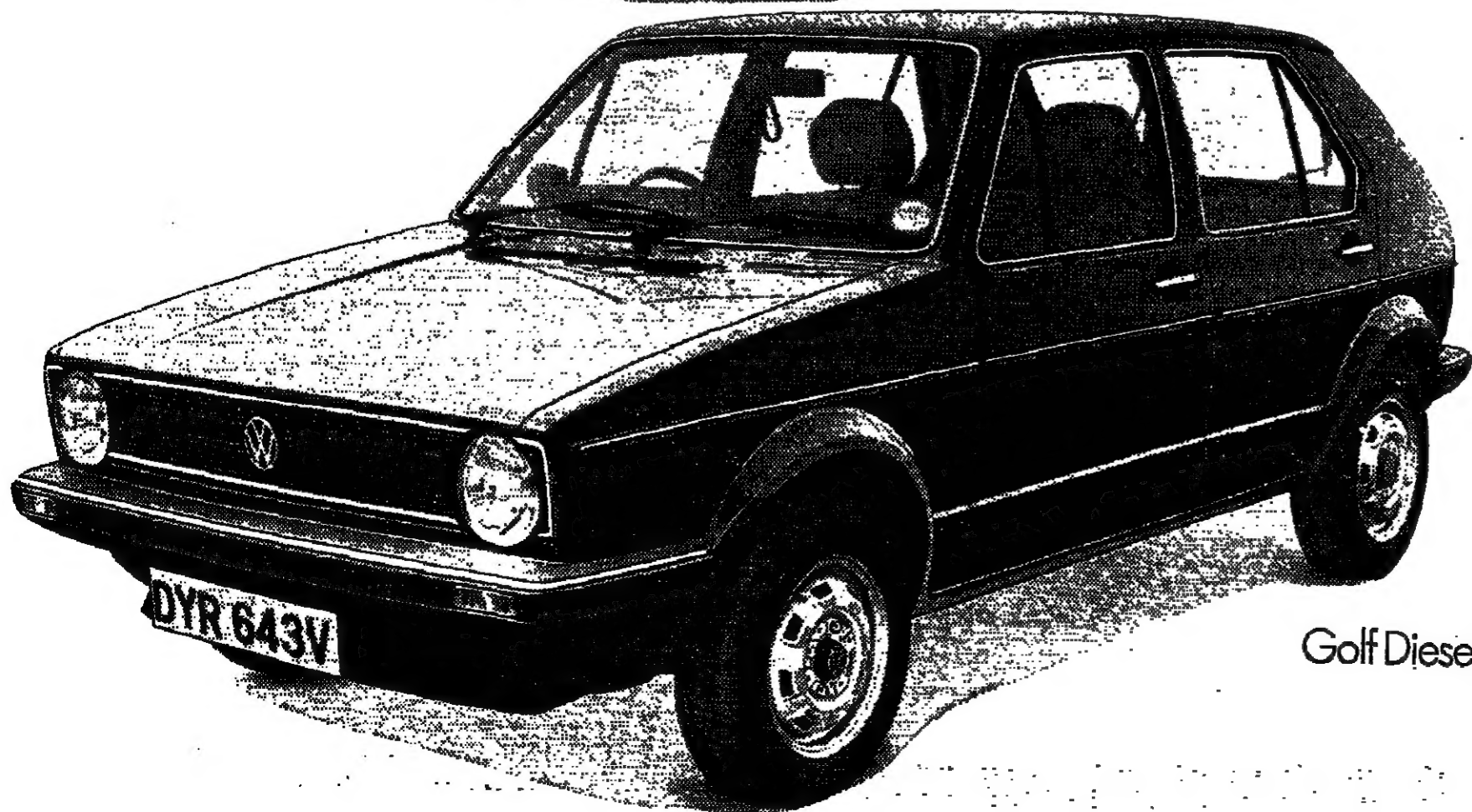
# So you'd like to get your hands on one?



Golf GTi



Golf Convertible



Golf Diesel



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On the left are three cars currently featured on nearly every wanted list.

The Golf GTi is the fastest 1600cc production saloon in the world. It does 0-60 in 8.8.

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Just because you may find a GTi, Convertible or Diesel hard to come by doesn't mean you can't come by a Golf.

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They come in three engine sizes.

Automatic or manual.

In three doors or five.

But for all their individuality, perhaps it's their one piece of standard equipment that makes them worth getting your hands on.

This: 

Golf 









Alexandra with Princess Michael of Kent converse as they watch the 201st Derby Stakes. The winner Henbit being led in (above) enjoying the sunshine. Photographs Bill Warhurst and Brian Harris

## Shut morale, Civil Service head says

"To some extent this is unjust and understandably irritating for those whose task it was to devote their energies to developing services. They are naturally as keen as anyone to save the services into which so much creativity and intelligence has been put."

"This is often in my view misconstrued as an attempt by civil servants to protect their own jobs. Particularly since the present government took office, there has been a new and much sharper emphasis on the need to reduce inessential activity and to achieve maximum value for money."

Asked after his speech if attacks on the Civil Service had become more venomous recently, Sir Ian replied: "I think it is a little more edged lately. There has been for some time a general degree of aggravation in the system where authority generally, whether institutionalized or not, is under challenge."

Sir Ian said he was not planning to make more speeches in defence of the Civil Service, but he thought other permanent secretaries would be doing so. In his speech Sir Ian had



Sir Ian Bancroft: "No resistance to change."

"Sometimes, however—and I suspect it will be more often—proposals for improved efficiency, better value for money, the elimination of some activities, will have to be tempered to what is judged to be politically and publicly acceptable", he said.

Sir Ian disclosed some new initiatives in the drive for efficiency on which his Civil Service Department (CSD) is engaged in collaboration with Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of government waste. Reductions in staff are being sought to reflect the Cabinet's policy of less intervention in industry.

The impact of the CSD's staff inspections of other ministries is under review and improvements are being sought. A programme of training more officials towards the acquisition of professional accountancy qualifications is under way to augment the 1,000 accountants working in departments. "The Civil Service has too few accountants," Sir Ian said.

## Attack on police critics

ant to do so. This only tends to exacerbate the situation."

Looking at young police officers of today, he knew the force was in good heart. It had nothing to fear from public scrutiny. "At the end of the day, it will not be public rhetoric or individual heroism, but the quality of service that our police officers provide, that will determine our image."

An important review was being taking place of selection and training of Metropolitan police officers. A big change in the structure of the force would mean the release of large numbers of officers for street duties. "The Police Studies Institute is at my invitation examining in depth the relations between the Metropolitan Police and all sections of the general public, including, of course, ethnic minorities."

Mr Alan Goodson, Chief Constable of Leicestershire and President of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said the policeman was pitched into the heart of the violence of contemporary society.

He asked whether circumstances would drive the police along the paramilitary road, with equipment like water cannon, gas and rubber bullets. "What will happen to the image then? Faced with this escalating violence, is it possible to maintain the classical posture of your friendly neighbourhood policeman against the demands made upon him so regularly to be aggressive?"

For all the criticism, particularly from the vocal minority, there was no doubt that most of the public still held the police in high regard.

Mr William Deedes, editor of *The Daily Telegraph*, said that newspapers were not in business to attack the police. It was the duty of the public to speak out and experience often reluctant

ness to "buttress law and order". That was why institutions with strong objectives of their own would "suffer constant disappointment when seeking to enlist sympathy and support from the press for what seems to them their own overwhelmingly good causes."

Part of the press function was disclosure. If sold papers and on the whole was healthier for society than suppression. He recalled a meeting in London in April when senior officers had expressed anxiety about the role of the press in their affairs.

There had seemed "a rather unseemly neurosis among some chief officers about the police image and the newspapers' contribution to it". He wondered whether chief officers perceived the root causes of their anxiety and how far they appreciated the great changes that had come about in society; the increased responsibility some of these changes imposed on the police; and, more important, why this responsibility was bound to provoke challenges from diverse quarters, including the press.

Newspapers had objectives totally different from those of the police, the Army, the Government, or any other institution.

They were not deaf to requests from chief officers and others to curb disclosure in the public interest. "Every time we reach an agreement with the commissioner, or whoever, to withhold publication, on say, a kidnapping, we diminish by a degree the public confidence that in our own inimitable way the press can be counted on to spill the beans."

"That confidence checks rumours, which are poison in a society. It is part of our contract with the reader and set high store by it."

## More than 40 jobs lost as papers close

Swale Press, the century-old publishing and printing company based in Widnes, Cheshire, yesterday closed down its three weekly newspapers, which circulate in Liverpool, Widnes and Runcorn. More than 40 journalists and other staff employed by News on Merseyside, a subsidiary company, received redundancy notices.

The move comes after the recent strike by the National Graphical Association, which was settled nationally, but not at Widnes.

## Campaign to stop M25 link renewed

By Frances Gibb

Miss Lesley Lovelock, a secretary, yesterday renewed her campaign against the Department of Transport to stop a £30m extension of the M25 being built through Green Belt land.

She is challenging in the Court of Appeal a ruling in March by Mr Justice Willis that two compulsory purchase orders, made by the department last September for ground near her home, be allowed to stand.

He ruled that there had been no breach of natural justice, though the department had failed to comply with proper procedures in giving notice of the orders.

Miss Lovelock, of Cranham, near Upminster, London, has been fighting the A12-A13 link section of the motorway since it was mooted in 1972. She has successfully delayed construction work since 1976.

Last month the ministry obtained an order to speed the hearing of the appeal, because, it argued, contractors had tendered for the construction and delays in entering into contracts would increase the cost.

Sir Frederick Corfield, QC, for Miss Lovelock, is arguing in the Court of Appeal, presided over by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, that Mr Justice Willis was wrong in finding that the department did not fail to comply with the Highways Act, 1971, with natural justice, and that Miss Lovelock has not suffered prejudice.

He is also saying that the judge was wrong in failing to find that the department had acted in violation of the requirements of the Highways Act.

The hearing continues today.

## Scheme to bring home Britons in foreign jails

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government is considering a scheme under which United Kingdom residents given prison sentences abroad could serve their sentences in Britain while foreigners sentenced here would be returned to prisons in their own country.

In a parliamentary written reply yesterday Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, gave details of the report by an interdepartmental working party. It estimated that about 300 Britons abroad and 500 foreigners in Britain could be covered by the scheme.

The consent of the offender and both countries would be needed. The report said there were humanitarian and practical arguments in favour of repatriating prisoners.

There were no fundamental obstacles preventing Britain from entering into repatriation agreements with other countries, although enabling legislation would be needed.

The report says: "Although the cases of people from this country in prisons abroad do not normally attract a great deal of publicity, they can cause considerable hardship over and above the loss of liberty involved in a custodial sentence."

At December 31, 1978, 78 British nationals were serving sentences of one year or more in jails in EEC countries. A further 71 were in western European countries not in the EEC; 12 were in eastern European countries; 14 in Commonwealth jails; 17 in the United States; and 114 in other countries.

The working party favours treaties or singular agreements

## New split in Ulster peace group

From Christopher Thomas  
Belfast

The demoralised Peace People movement in Northern Ireland, an internationally known force that almost became embroiled in the donations that poured in from around the world, has been dealt another blow.

Lifeline, a group created two years ago under the Peace People umbrella to give aid and comfort to innocent victims of violence, has broken away to become an independent body.

Mrs Ena Hart-Jones, the chairman, said there was no confidence in the Peace People executive: the original aim of peace and reconciliation was being neglected.

The Peace People were badly shaken last February by the resignation of Mrs Betty Williams, joint winner of the Nobel Peace Prize with Miss Mairead Corrigan in December, 1977. It was clear that different factions were deeply and irreconcilably divided.

The Peace People's troubles began, ironically, with the Nobel Prize. A publicity-conscious attitude seemed to characterise the group after that and discouraged those who believed it should be working quietly within the community. They felt that the movement had become detached from its origins because of its heady fame.

The decision to form Lifeline was taken by Mrs Williams and Mrs Hart-Jones on the streets of Dublin the day after the La Mon restaurant massacre, near Belfast, in 1973. They were taking part in a peace demonstration outside the Provisional Sinn Féin offices in Parnell Square.

Mrs Williams now works quietly but actively in the Belfast slums, mainly with youth. Lifeline's rift with the Peace People was complete at the time of Mrs Williams's resignation.

Lifeline has a small office in Belfast at an annual rent of £76, though the address is not advertised for security reasons. It has a telephone and enough volunteers to man the office regularly.

Two members of the Peace People executive who belong to Lifeline have resigned. Lifeline's regular voluntary workers number little more than a dozen, although there is a large band of fairly active sympathisers.

Mrs Hart-Jones said that the group never received money from Peace People funds. Contributions had been direct. There was no salaried staff and overheads were small. "Our sympathies will always be directed towards innocent victims of violence," she added. "We utterly condemn all those members of paramilitary groupings who terrorise innocent people."

Lifeline, she said, supported the forces of law and order, particularly those who in great danger went out daily in protection of the public.

## London University may get extra £3.75m

By Our Education Correspondent

London University said yesterday that the University Grants Committee was considering giving it £3.75m of the £5m grant set aside by the Government to ensure that important postgraduate work does not suffer unduly during the next academic year because of its new policy on overseas students' fees.

The university has been invited by the committee to say how it would spend the money.

Lord Annan, the vice-chancellor, wrote to the chairman of the committee in December, warning him that the university's School of Oriental and African Studies, the Royal Postgraduate Medical School and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine would "almost certainly have to close within the next two or three years" as a direct result of the new high fees for overseas students, unless extra

## Ban smoking in cars, group demands

By Our Motoring Correspondent

The National Society of Non-Smokers yesterday demanded a ban on smoking in cars, claiming that it impaired efficiency and was responsible for "a considerable number" of road accidents.

The society said there had been accidents where dead drivers were still clutching cigarette lighters in their hands. It argued that smoking was a distraction from the road and that the intake of poisonous substances such as nicotine and carbon monoxide reduced efficiency.

The Department of Transport said that while it did not approve of anything that affected a driver's performance, there was no evidence that smoking necessarily did that.









A caravan park near Apollo, Pennsylvania, after a tornado damaged the vehicles, leaving hundreds homeless.

## Californians resist the temptation of big cut in state income tax

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles, June 4  
Proposition 9, referred to as "Jaws II", because it was the second tax-cutting initiative proposed by Mr Howard Jarvis, was rejected decisively by Californian voters yesterday. The ballot initiative, which called for a reduction of more than 50 per cent in personal state income taxes, at one time looked certain to pass. But in the last weeks before the vote, support faded rapidly in the face of growing opposition, mainly led by public employees unions that campaigned heavily and expensively to defeat the measure.

Opponents of the measure, including Governor Jerry Brown, of California, contended that the wealthiest 10 per cent of the population, those making more than \$40,000 (about \$17,391) a year, would get 55 per cent of the total tax benefits and the rest would get mere crumbs. Government and education groups also gave a warning that, if the measure passed, the state would lose millions of dollars in federal grants.

Proposition 9 was opposed by 62 per cent of the voters, against 38 per cent in favour. The result was a blow to Mr Jarvis, who became a national name and something of a folk hero when his Proposition 13 was approved overwhelmingly in 1978.

Mr Jarvis bitterly criticized the state public employee

unions and said he would sponsor another proposition aimed at cutting government workers' pensions. The unions, he said, were trying to "assume dictatorship of government".

He added: "We will start by cutting public employee pensions, bringing them in line with the pensions the rest of us get, and we will continue from there. The public employees have won the first battle, like the Japs won the first battle at Pearl Harbour. But the United States won the war."

Two other initiative measures—one to limit rent control, and the other to impose a special tax on oil companies—were also rejected.

The defeat of Proposition 10 was a big victory for tax groups supported by the vocal and liberal Tom Hayden, husband of Jane Fonda, the actress. Landlords and property developers spent \$6m to try to convince voters that the measure would stop high rents while still providing incentives for developers to build new flats. Tenant groups claimed that landlords were still trying to line their pockets.

Proposition 11, which would have levied an extra 10 per cent on oil company profits to finance rapid transit systems, also went down to defeat. Oil companies spent lavishly, some \$5.5m, to defeat the measure, which was backed by environmental groups who spent a mere \$350,000.

After Senator Kennedy's

California victory, a Los Angeles Times poll today reports that two-thirds of the Democrats who voted yesterday think Mr Kennedy should abandon his presidential candidacy in the interest of party unity, now that President Carter has enough delegates to win the nomination.

Banker's warning: California's most prominent banker, Mr A. W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America, said he does not think the result "spells the end of the American tax revolution" (Frank Vogl writes). The Proposition 13 vote in 1978 set off a grass-roots national campaign to cut federal, state and local taxes and public spending. There have been fears that a rejection by Californians of Proposition 9 would knock the steam out of this campaign for fiscal prudence.

Mr Clausen's bank, which is the biggest bank in the world with more than 1,000 branches in California and its head office in San Francisco, stayed neutral in the Proposition 9 campaign, although it sponsored television debates on the subject.

The banker said in an interview that "people are fed up with the size of government" and the efforts to force change will not be undermined by the Proposition 9 defeat.

He said the call for a 50 per cent cut in taxes was "probably overkill."

## Russians launch big Afghanistan offensive

edhi, June 4.—A big Soviet offensive, heavily backed by aircraft, is being launched towards the eastern Afghan province of Kunar, which borders Pakistan, a report from Afghanistan said today. "There seems to be an operation starting with a lot of aircraft", the report said.

In the same region around the Afghan city of Jalalabad there already is "on and off" fighting, the report, considered to be reliable, said.

The province has been a favourite point of entry for Afghan insurgents hiding in neighbouring Pakistan and carrying out guerrilla operations against the Soviet and Afghan Government troops.

Although Kabul is described as "tense but quiet", reports from the capital said air traffic had been heavy since Thursday towards the surrounding provinces of Logar, Wardak and Parwan.

The intensified air movements, which often foretell Soviet offensives, have sparked rumours of a big offensive against the insurgents.

The report also said authorities in Kabul had displayed weapons captured from the insurgents, including American-made bomb canisters.

Sources close to Afghan government officials said yesterday that American guns are reaching Afghan insurgents. The sources said the weapons were allowing them to knock out Soviet tanks and heavy weapons.

The sources did not disclose how the weapons are reaching landlocked Afghanistan nor did they indicate who was responsible for transporting them.

There was no independent confirmation of the report, but Pakistani customs officials said on Sunday that they had seized 50 American-made rifles bound for Peshawar, Pakistan, which lies close to the Afghan border. Peshawar serves as a headquarters for several insurgent groups.

American weaponry is reaching the insurgents, it could account for the stubborn

resistance that they have been able to mount against the Russians in heavy fighting in the mountainous eastern part of Afghanistan.

Their communiqués issued in recent days from Peshawar claim hundreds of Soviet troops have been killed. —UPI

Soviet inflexibility: The Soviet position on Afghanistan remains inflexible despite an appeal from Mr Narasimha Rao, the Indian External Affairs Minister, during his official visit to Russia, for flexibility.

Mr Rao, whose talks with Kremlin officials continued today, expressed disappointment last night at a dinner in his honour given by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

"It is our wish to see a secure and stable Afghanistan, with a government which is able to effectively pursue its traditional non-aligned foreign policy and cherish its sovereignty and independence", Mr Rao said.

Tass, a little space today to Mr Rao's remarks, quoting only his appreciation of Soviet-Indian friendship. But the full text of his speech was distributed to the international press by the Indian Embassy.

Tass reiterated the Soviet position on Afghanistan, which echoes the May 14 declaration by Kabul. Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan according to the terms of a political settlement "on condition the aggression against Afghanistan stops with guarantees in good and due form".

According to this position, Iran and Pakistan must accept a Soviet presence in Afghanistan and halt all resistance to the Kabul regime which took power in December.

That position is not at all satisfying to India, which has said that it understands the reasons for the Soviet presence, but wants it to end. The Gandhi Government has offered itself as mediator toward the goal. —Agence France-Presse.

## World View by Arrigo Levi

### Argentine repression deplored by writers

Buenos Aires  
"I cannot understand my own country, just as sometimes I do not understand my own self. I love Argentina, but I do not understand it, just as I do not understand the universe".

This is Jorge Luis Borges speaking in Buenos Aires, in his quiet bourgeois apartment off the chic Calle Florida. Borges also claims that "he is not a politician", but this is just as untrue as all his other negative claims.

Who can avoid being something of a "politician" at such a time in history? Who can avoid trying to understand the Argentine case, or should we say tragedy?

It is a mysterious case. The richest country in Latin America, a few decades ago one of the richest in the world, where in spite of a strangely arrested development there is still no real poverty, a highly cultivated country as well, has proved unable to become a stable democracy and has ended up in a real horror of terrorism and repression, almost a civil war.

How did it all happen? And is this a European tragedy, or a Latin American tragedy? How must one explain and judge the bloody events of recent years?

In a recent interview in Madrid, Borges said: "My position on Argentina is a purely ethical one. I cannot ignore the serious moral problem which arose in my country, with both terrorism and repression. In no way can I be silent in front of all those dead, all those disappeared. I do not approve of any action which end justifies the means; the end never justifies the means."

among the Spanish founders of the nation, all of them military men, reminds me that Argentina's history was, even in the past, a cruel one. His grandfather's uncle was shot by order of the dictator Rosas against the wall of the Recoleta cemetery, which still exists, and his 11-year-old son was forced to be present. But many other countries had an equally cruel history.

Is this, I ask, A European story?

"Of course it is, a story of civil wars, but were not the Europeans also civil wars? This is a *desterrado* European country, just as I feel like a *desterrado* (exiled) European."

### Ethical approach to events

Another of Argentina's great writers, Ernesto Sabato—one of the few who refused to leave the country throughout these dangerous years and a man with a totally different background (descendant of Italian immigrants, a former physicist in the Curie Institute, a great fantastic and realistic novelist)—takes an equally "ethical" approach to Argentina's events.

"In March, 1976", he told me, "our country had reached a catastrophic state, with a 1,000 per cent inflation and a political and terrorist chaos. No wonder that the people received the military golpe (coup) with relief and hope."

"But, as I had written a few days before it happened, the momentary victory of the military was the temptation of order at all costs, like Italy and Germany did, is a highly dangerous one. Events can lead to more tears, destruction and death, up to total catastrophe."

"Now, it is not the economy that I worry about. I worry about freedom. There were reasons for explaining the 1976 Golpe, but not for its legal eternalization. The armed forces have honoured a nation and its own wise constitution. But we cannot accept that they get further rights."

"The political dialogue asked for by the military junta is limited and conditioned to such an extent as to be incompatible with the constitutional right to dissent. As such, it will lead nowhere. What we need is, simply and plainly, the return to our republican institutions, as defined by our supreme law."

Sabato believes that all political prisoners should be brought to justice or freed.

"Terrorism can be answered only by the law, the strictest of laws, but the law."

He does not know when there will be a general election, and I am not. They are Catholic, and I am not even sure that I am a Christian; and if I were, I would not be a Catholic. I have no posts. I am a free man."

Borges, whose ancestry were

### 'Truth more important than image'

Borges told me: "I am not a politician. I can tell you only one thing: the repression itself was a form of terrorism. Two terrorisms, from left and right. When people are arrested without being brought to court, I cannot be silent."

"They tell me one must not say such things, to save the image of our country. But truth is more important than any image. I have no official connections. I left my post as director of the national library when Peron came back to power. My mother was still alive. She told me: 'You will not be able to stay one single day', and I did not. I could not face the idea of having to meet him."

But even on this Government I have no influence. This is a nationalist Government, and I am not. They are Catholic, and I am not even sure that I am a Christian; and if I were, I would not be a Catholic. I have no posts. I am a free man."

Borges, whose ancestry were

## How the candidates fared in American primaries

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, June 4  
The Democrats held primaries in eight states yesterday and the Republicans in nine. The results after these primaries were:

MONTANA			
Democratic	51	10	
Kennedy	37	9	
Republican			
Reagan	87		
Bush	10		
Uncommitted		20	
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Democratic	48	10	
Kennedy	45	9	
Republican			
Reagan	82	22	
RHODE ISLAND			
Democratic	69	17	
Kennedy	23	6	
Republican			
Reagan	72	11	
Bush	18	1	
NEW MEXICO			
Democratic	46	10	
Kennedy	42	10	
Republican			
Reagan	54	22	
MISSISSIPPI			
Democratic	62	24	
Kennedy	38	8	
Uncommitted		2	
Republican			
Reagan	84	5	
Bush	14	0	
Uncommitted		3	
NEW JERSEY			
Democratic	56	68	
Kennedy	37	45	
Republican			
Reagan	81	55	
Bush	18	2	
Uncommitted		1	

## Court orders Israel to justify ban

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, June 4  
The Israel Government has been given 15 days by the Supreme Court to provide legal justification for last week's controversial order banning the distribution of the popular Arab daily paper *Al Fajr* in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Distribution of the paper and another Arab daily published in East Jerusalem, *El Shaab*, was prohibited in the occupied territories because it was claimed by the military authorities that they were endangering "security and public order". The ban was sanctioned by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

During the court hearing, the Arab publishers of the papers argued that they had regularly submitted their material to the Israeli military censor and that they had received no warning about the prohibition—which was part of the Israel government's new hard-line security policy against the million Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza.

Political observers regard the court decision as a setback for the government, which last month was challenged in the same court over its decision to deport two Arab mayors to Lebanon without any appeal. On that occasion, the court gave the government 45 days to provide legal justification.

Last week's ban reduced to one the number of locally-published Arab papers which can now be sold in the West Bank and Gaza. It coincided with a stiff personal warning to the editor of the one remaining paper, *El Kuds*, about the type of material which he was allowed to publish.

For the second day running Israeli troops and police today forced hundreds of Arab shopkeepers in East Jerusalem and the West Bank to open their premises. The Israeli move was designed to thwart a Palestinian call for a three-day protest strike against Monday's bomb attacks.

## Mr Heath sets guidelines for Western strategy

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
The West needed global strategy. Mr Edward Heath told MPs yesterday, and enumerating 10 brick points, as it is his way, set out to explain what it should be. The Soviet Union argued that they had no role to play now. "Because of the immediate problems, Europe ought to be able to help before a general election in the United States," he said.

Latest indications of ministerial thinking, however, suggest that the "European initiative", to be discussed at the coming summit meeting in Venice, will be distinctly cautious. It is likely to be no more than a declaration of policy to be followed up by diplomatic contacts, so as to avoid any clash with the United States.

The first point in Mr Heath's global strategy was sufficient defence. There were doubts, he told the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, who listened to him with marked attention for over an hour, if there was such a defence at the moment.

Point two was the recognition that a satisfactory East-West relationship would depend on constant communication between the two sides and continuing negotiations, such as the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt).

"We should resolve the existing disputes", Mr Heath said firmly. "Far too little has been done for far too long" for example on Cyprus, the Caribbean, and the Palestinian question, where the United States was wrong to warn Europe off the ground.

Point three concerned buttressing countries of particular strategic importance by economic aid and military assistance, for instance Turkey, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. But, point five, there was a need to be "discreet" about it, Mr Heath said.

In trying to foster regimes to create more equal societies, point six, friendly advice must be "behind the scenes". And there had to be certainty, point seven, that the policies served a useful purpose—unlike sanctions against Iran.

In what he admitted was a controversial point eight, Mr Heath said the West must settle its priorities, and ought not to link strategic considerations with human rights. He felt a choice had to be made. This did not exclude using Western influence to change policy, but the West had to work with countries which were of strategic importance.

Finally, points nine and 10, Mr Heath said, Europe had a role, particularly in promoting effective consultation within the alliance, which needed to be united in the policies it wanted to achieve. "It is not necessary for every member to follow the same policy, but they must be complementary."

## Heroin pouring into Europe from Asia, says US expert

From Peter Norman  
Paris, June 4  
Western Europe is being "swamped" with heroin from Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, according to Mrs Mathea Falco, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Affairs.

Mrs Falco, who is in Paris for the two-day meeting of ministers of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), told a press conference today that about 1,500 tons of opium—enough to manufacture 150 tons of heroin—is now coming out of South-West Asia each year. This figure compares with only 350 to 400 tons of opium a year from the traditional producer countries of Burma, Thailand and Laos in the Golden Triangle of South-east Asia.

She said the bulk of the South-west Asian production was being moved to Western Europe.

Awareness of the problem had grown only slowly at government level, Mrs Falco said. But the sight of bodies in the streets was now persuading OECD member governments that the social consequences of heroin addiction could be as serious as an oil shortage for the Western democracies.

The OECD became involved

with the growing drug problem in Western countries a year ago, when it was agreed that member states should take a look at how their development aid programmes for the Third World might be affecting the supply of heroin and other hard drugs.

Mrs Falco gave an example of the problem. Three years ago the United States discovered that an irrigation project it was supporting in Afghanistan was promoting opium production.

The revolution in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have made control over the cultivation of the opium poppy in South-West Asia increasingly difficult.

OECD officials recognize that controlling heroin production at source is a difficult task, as poppy cultivation is often the sole source of livelihood of the farmers involved.

In the Western world, the costs of drug abuse are staggering. Mrs Falco said that drug addiction was now costing the United States an estimated \$40,000 to \$50,000 (£17,000 to £22,000) a year with all aspects of the problem—such as medical costs and lost industrial production—were taken into consideration.

### Monkey meal

Lusaka, June 4.—A Zambian has been sentenced to six months' hard labour for eating a pet monkey belonging to a European whose house he was guarding.

### Killers hanged

Dacca, June 4.—Five people sentenced to death by a special military tribunal on charges of murder were hanged at Dacca central jail before dawn, the official news agency said.

## Chinese refuse to release their grip on Kampuchea

Western diplomat said was a table-drumming barangue by the Vietnamese.

Mr Sawetsila's aim in London and Washington is to ensure that the annexation of Kampuchea does not become an accepted fact by default, as the Thai fear could happen with the attention of the Americans and Europeans directed so much towards Afghanistan, Iran and European security.

He is also looking to build support for the idea of a United Nations observer in Bangkok or for the proposal, first put forward by Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, that a United Nations peacekeeping force be deployed along the Thai-Kampuchean border "if and when the time is right".

For the Thais there is no

other short-term palliative in sight, since the United Nations has shown little enthusiasm for the idea of a team of observers, and Hanoi shows no sign of withdrawing or reducing its forces.

In public, at least, the Thais have not retreated from their demand for the removal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, but that is something that the Vietnamese are most unlikely to be seen to be doing publicly at the behest of their main opponents. Any suggestion for a workable compromise will probably have to come from outside South-east Asia.

Mr Thach's stance in Bangkok may have been the storm before the calm, but it does not look like that now, especially as evidence of disunity among the allies in the Association of

South-east Asian Nations (Asean) has become more apparent with the Malaysians and Indonesians more prepared to compromise with the Vietnamese than either Singapore or Thailand.

Some diplomats believe that gauging the degree of that disunity was one of the prime purposes of Mr Thach's visit.

If sowing a little discord in the alliance was one of his purposes, then he must be counting his visit a success. Conversely, there appears to have been no softening of the Thai position to give Hanoi encouragement that the rainy season now beginning will not provide another opportunity for the Khmer Rouge to regroup and reequip for their struggle against the Vietnamese.

The cost of their campaign against the Khmer Rouge in

Kampuchea must cause concern in Hanoi, with its serious economic problems at home.

In that sense the Thais believe that time is on their side. In another sense it is not, with more countries losing patience with the idea of officially recognizing the bloody, discredited regime of Pol Pot, which can by no stretch of the imagination be said to be governing Kampuchea.

Kampuchean, and Thais for that matter, may not be ecstatic about the Heng Samrin government, but neither do they want a Khmer Rouge regime to return to power.

The United Nations peace force proposal will be discussed at the annual meeting of foreign ministers of Asean, which begins in Kuala Lumpur on June 23.

## Fighting goes on for palace of Chad President

Ndjamena, June 4.—Fighting around the presidential residence in Ndjamena continued without respite for a second day in the armed struggle for control of the capital of Chad which has already lasted 10 weeks.

The rebel Armed Forces of the North of Mr Hissene Habre, the former Defence Minister, founded President Goukouni Weddeye's residence all day yesterday with heavy artillery as members of Mr Goukouni's People's Armed Forces returned Machine-gun fire from trenches and behind walls.

The two sides apparently maintained their respective positions without change.



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## OVERSEAS

# Supreme Court upholds appeal by 'Rand Daily Mail' in contempt of commission case

From Eric Marsden  
Johannesburg, June 4  
The South African press, which is fighting a losing battle against the second Police Amendment Bill, that seeks to restrict reporting on security matters, has won a notable victory in the courts on freedom of speech and reporting.

In the Transvaal division of the Supreme Court yesterday three judges gave judgment that "there are good reasons why the law of contempt of court should not be made applicable to a commission of inquiry".

Two weeks ago the judges had reversed a magistrate's decision and upheld an appeal by the *Rand Daily Mail*, its editor Mr Allister Sparks and its former deputy financial editor, Mr Hamish Fraser, against conviction for "contempt of commission".

The case arose from reports in the newspaper on the Information Department scandal of 1978. The *Rand Daily Mail* made deductions from the evi-

dence released by Mr Justice Mostert, who had held a one-man inquiry into alleged irregularities in the Information Department. It published these while the Erasmus commission of inquiry, appointed by the Government to replace the Mostert inquiry, was still sitting.

In January, 1979, Mr L. P. Francis, the chief magistrate of Johannesburg, found the three defendants guilty of anticipating the Erasmus commission's findings. All three appealed and after two judges had failed to reach agreement initially the appeal was referred to a full bench.

In yesterday's judgment, the court declared that "freedom of speech should, even in a case of contempt proceedings, not be limited to any greater extent than is necessary, but it cannot be allowed where there would be real prejudice to the administration of justice."

"It is well settled that a person cannot be prevented by a process of contempt from publishing a matter which may be fairly regarded as one of public interest..."

It went on to refer to the differences between contempt of court and contempt of commission and said there were good reasons why the contempt of court law should not apply to a commission, which was not a proceeding with interested individual parties but an inquiry dealing with matters of public interest, that had often been publicly ventilated.

"There is no sub judice rule. It is not the duty of the legislature to stop public discussion of a matter of public importance simply because a commission is sitting."

The judgment was given by Mr Justice Paul Human, with Mr Justice Chari Theron, the acting judge-president of the Transvaal, and Mr Justice Bion Franklin concurring. It is binding on all Transvaal courts and will carry great weight in other provinces. It can be upset only by a later judgment by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

## Rhodes hope of church unity aiding peace

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, June 4  
The Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches today jointly expressed the hope that the eventual restoration of full communion between them would contribute to the reconciliation of mankind and to world peace.

The joint declaration was made in Rhodes at the close of a formal meeting of the two churches to initiate what they described as the dialogue of love. It was their first formal reunion in five centuries and it was made possible, as they put it, "by changes in the behaviour of both sides".

The closing communiqué said the representatives of both sides had agreed unanimously on the overall agenda and on the precise themes for study, as well as on the procedures to be followed for the dialogue. It gave few details.

Conference sources indicated that the main theme would be the comparative study of the nature of the church, the functions of the sacraments, and the concept of the Trinity.

The study on all three themes would be carried out simultaneously by three subcommittees consisting of four experts from each side. These would meet separately, one in Rome, one in Chertsey in Belgium, and one in Opole in Poland. They would be given one year to prepare papers for the next plenary session due to be held within two years.

A coordinating committee of seven delegates from each side is to meet at more frequent intervals, in order to keep the dialogue alive and act as a liaison between the churches.

The Rhodes communiqué reiterated that the target of the dialogue was to achieve full ecclesiastical communion between the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox churches.

In the view of the Roman Catholic participants the aim is to establish a model that could reconcile full unity in the sacraments and the Creed with the preservation of the wealth of traditions and rites and the autonomy of the Orthodox churches.

## Guest Column

### The wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs Rosalind Runcie, writes about moving house to Lambeth Palace

Moving house is always traumatic, when you love your home and don't want to move. But I never realized how much more complicated it would be, moving from one large house into two enormous palaces, with only a few of the former domestic staff left to run them. For instance, there are only four part-time daily cleaners and a cook left at Lambeth Palace.

Parts of Lambeth Palace have been carved into flats—I haven't discovered how many—and there is a flourishing community around the central courtyard which is hidden from the public eye.

I have spent hours with the architect and painters discussing colour schemes, alterations and renovations. The time had come for a drastic face-lift, because parts of Lambeth Palace have not been decorated for many, many years. I am told that the re-wiring at Lambeth Palace—they still have two-pin plugs—most of it will take at least 18 months, most of it more high ceilings have been lowered in some bedrooms in order to conserve heat. There are dark corridors, some of which have been painted white now to catch any available light, and there are endless doors which always seem to open the wrong way.

I measured all the rooms in the vain hope that some of our carpets and curtains would fit somewhere. What a hopeless task. Everything was on such a vast scale. Our previous home in St Albans seemed like a doll's house by comparison. Lambeth Palace is rather difficult to make into a home. It has an austere grandeur about it, and there is an unearthly hush around as if a storm is about to break, or something dreadful is about to happen.

I discovered a tower behind a locked door adjoining our flat within Lambeth Palace. This was a bit of luck, because with two children of 17 and 20, and their friends arriving at all times of day and night clutching sleeping bags, there clearly wouldn't have been enough room for us all without the additional tower.

Mercifully, the thick stone walls absorb all the acerbic of their pen records and Capital Radio, while I can play classical music on my stereo as fortissimo as I like, without being told with pained looks that I am damaging my children's hearing.

What the clerics in their picture frames think, as they stare disinterestedly down from lofty heights, I don't know. I hope they eventually they will be hung at a more sociable level, and perhaps be cheered and enjoy the scene more than they appear to do at the moment.

Fortunately there is plenty of official furniture which is good indeed, so

## Thank heaven for vacuum cleaners



that our rather homely bits and pieces have been put into our private quarters. It was difficult to decide which pieces should go to which house. I could not make up my mind. In the end, a friend came to my rescue. And with coloured stickers—white for Lambeth, blue for Canterbury—she made the choice furniture for each room in each house. When I became desperate, she took me out to lunch. Thanks to her, the whole thing was less of a nightmare, and I am glad to say that we are still great friends.

Lady Ramsey, one of the four ex-Archbishops' wives still alive, told me that in Archbishop Davidson's time, a staff of 16 moved down to Canterbury every time the Archbishop stayed there. The days of unlimited servants have gone, but thank heaven for vacuum cleaners, a deep freezer, washing machine, and a competent couple who run the Old Palace, Canterbury, without any extra help from outside. Old Palace is a very large, but friendly building. Three sections of it have been made into self-contained flats, so that although the remaining room are enormous—the dining room can seat up to

32—it does not seem vast, once placed. It has more the feel of a country house than a palace.

Now after nearly five months of many set-backs, we are getting used to it. At Lambeth, and still wanders from room to room, searching for his socks or shirt, the decorating is not yet finished. Our clothes are scattered all over or left at Canterbury by mistake, beginning to feel more like home.

One of the greatest pleasures of the move has been the opportunity to see the work of an able staff, of building shrubberies, and introducing species to the gardens.

I hope that during our time here, we may open up this history to more people, so that what has only been seen by a select few can be seen by others who need not carry a church membership card.

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## Swaziland town hit by explosions

Mbabane, Swaziland, June 4  
—Explosions wrecked two houses in the central Swaziland town of Mbabane today, killing at least two people.

Several people were injured and about 40 buildings were damaged in the industrial area, where black refugees from neighbouring South Africa live.

The Swaziland Government has denied South African newspaper reports that members of the African National Congress have bases in Mbabane, but refugee sources said one of the demolished houses had been rented by the ANC which has pledged to overthrow the South African Government.

Police were searching through the debris and there could be more casualties.

Reuters.

## Sabotage attack hardens coloureds' militant mood

From Our Own Correspondent  
Johannesburg, June 4  
Coloured and Indian schools in Transvaal and the Eastern and Western Cape areas were still empty yesterday as the nine-week boycott of classes in protest against educational inequalities continued. Most pupils stayed at home, deterred from demonstrating by the presence of large police contingents near their schools.

In Johannesburg 120 student teachers who were expelled yesterday from the Transvaal Indian College of Education because of the boycott decided not to apply for readmission. They have received suspension notices expiring on June 10, warning them that students who do not reappear will have their enrolment at the college terminated and they will be unable to graduate next year.

The authorities had been

hoping that Coloured and Indian students would start drifting back to classes this week, but the excitement caused by the sabotage attack on the Sasol oil-refining plants seems to have hardened the students' militant mood.

Police disclosed today that the 'bombs' which set fire to seven fuel tanks at Sasolburg, 30 miles south of Johannesburg, were small time mines.

Police also claimed to have evidence of a link between the sabotage and the rocket attack on the Booyens police station in southern Johannesburg on Good Friday, and that the African National Congress was behind both attacks.

About 4,500 gold miners who do not reappear will have their enrolment at the college terminated and they will be unable to graduate next year.

The authorities had been

## Natural beauty spots threatened by need to supply the industrial machine

# High price to pay for getting at vital minerals

This is the second of a three-part series on the world's crisis of resources. The first appeared on June 3.

By Caroline Moorehead  
The crust of the earth contains vast amounts of raw materials and until recently these seemed no limit to the amount of iron, nickel, lead, mercury or bauxite that man could get at.

Then, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, came a crisis of confidence in the planet's ability to provide the commodities that have become essential for industry: aluminium for low density, high tensile materials for transport and construction; tungsten for cutting edges in machine tools, which being exceptionally hard is important for anti-tank missiles; lead for batteries; zinc for dye-casting; nickel for stainless steel; cobalt for use in the defence industry, tin for cans.

A crop of publications forecasting imminent doom suggested that for most of these minerals and metals, it was in fact possible to set a date at which each resource would dry up. Estimates varied widely, but all were gloomy.

The *Limits to Growth*, subtitled "A report on the Club of Rome's project on the predicament of man", published in 1972, was clear on this. Going on the logical assumption that more people are consuming more resources each year, and allowing for the fact that the present known reserves for each resource could be expanded five-fold by new discoveries, it arrived at a specific number of years each resource could be expected to last.

Aluminium is said, was likely to last for 55 more years; tungsten 72; lead 64; zinc 50; nickel 96; cobalt 149; tin 61. By the year 2050, man could expect life without many of the minerals he was used to, or to having them in such short supply as to make their cost prohibitive.

Since the report's publication, the gloom has not altogether lessened. Some of the world's

	Britain	EEC	US	Japan
Aluminium	66	57	85	100
Chromium	100	100	92	100
Cobalt	100	100	97	100
Lead	58	55	11	76
Nickel	100	100	77	100
Tin	55	66	61	97
Tungsten	96	84	50	50
Zinc	99	52	62	80

(From Non-Fuel Minerals Data Base by Phillip Crowson, 1980)

South Africa as source of minerals (1978)

	% world output	Production Rank in world	% world reserves	Reserves Rank in world
Chromium	27	2	75	1
Platinum	49	1	75	1
Gold	57	1	51	1
Vanadium	40	1	49	1
Aluminium	37	1	37	1

(South Africa, International Bone of Contention, January, 1979)

mineral supplies appear more abundant, or their recovery more possible; with others, however, the consumption of reserves continues at an ever-accelerating rate.

There is now thought to be no shortage, for instance, of bauxite (raw material from which aluminium is extracted) or copper, but the high grade and easy-to-get deposits of nickel are running out, the amounts of cobalt and tungsten are definitely known to be finite, and the larger deposits of tin are fast being exhausted.

And, with the development of technology has come a chilling realization: the economics of the process of recovering the minerals are now, more than ever before, controlled by energy. Only if the energy problem is solved to make energy cheaper, can larger amounts of many minerals be realistically available.

To extract aluminium, the biggest of the non-fuel minerals, from bauxite is very costly in terms of energy. Not long ago Japan shut down its own alu-

China has 73 per cent of the world's reserves of tungsten and many of the developing countries have reserves of at least one mineral. Zambia has copper, Morocco phosphates.

South Africa has the largest known reserves in the world of a wide variety of minerals and metals—chrome, platinum, gold, vanadium, manganese, aluminium and fluor-spar.

As awareness of the unique properties of these minerals has grown, so has the desire on the part of the countries which possess them to form organizations, like Opec, for trading. They are strengthened by the simple fact that many of the minerals cannot be replaced today by any known alternative. Chromium, for example, is it is unique in that it has no viable substitute: it cannot be replaced in aircraft components; it gives steel high resistance to heat and corrosion and it is a vital component in cracking petroleum. The Soviet Union, Rhodesia and South Africa control more than 80 per cent of world production.

As the costs of getting at the minerals rise, so hitherto untouched areas are beginning to look more desirable. Basically, all minerals are to be found in areas of hard rock, and many hard rock areas are natural beauty spots, keenly protected by environmentalists. The cost of preserving them may soon prove too high.

Whether the hard-shelled pessimists in the sunny garden peas sitting in a bunty garden with a bowl in his lap, or at a cottage kitchen table with rain streaming down the windows, we shall never know. But as a visitor to the house of Robert Southey, the poet who wrote the *Lake District*, published tomorrow by Ward Lock in hardback for £4.95 and by Pan Books in paperback at £2.50, Theodor FitzGibbon has collected authentic recipes of the region. Some like Robert Southey's gooseberry pie, clipping-tongue pudding, and charcoal burners' wood pikeon, are old. Others are adapted and modernized.

## The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

In her journal of June 1800 the poet William Wordsworth's sister Dorothy wrote: "I walked up to Mr Simpson's to gather gooseberries... I picked pear, plum, and other fruit."

Whether the hard-shelled pessimists in the sunny garden peas sitting in a bunty garden with a bowl in his lap, or at a cottage kitchen table with rain streaming down the windows, we shall never know. But as a visitor to the house of Robert Southey, the poet who wrote the *Lake District*, published tomorrow by Ward Lock in hardback for £4.95 and by Pan Books in paperback at £2.50, Theodor FitzGibbon has collected authentic recipes of the region. Some like Robert Southey's gooseberry pie, clipping-tongue pudding, and charcoal burners' wood pikeon, are old. Others are adapted and modernized.

## Mrs Southey's gooseberries

versions of traditional dishes. Like the earlier books in this series, every other page of *A Taste of the Lake District* is a splendidly evocative reproduction of an old daguerreotype or photograph which captures some aspect of the area's history and atmosphere. In between the pictures and recipes are snippets of history, poetry and other diversions.

Each of the following recipes is taken directly from the book and each has a point of interest. Beefsteak pie with cheese crust has a hint of clove and nutmeg in the gravy and a savoury crumble topping. The pastry for Robert Southey's gooseberry pie is made with a whole egg and no water. Candied lemon peel, normally an ingredient in rich fruit cakes, is used to back up the flavour of fresh lemon juice in a Cumberland lemon cake, a sort of lemony maida cake which is best eaten the day it is made.

**Beefsteak pie with cheese crust**  
*Serves four to six*  
900 g (2 lbs) stewing steak  
A little flour  
2 tablespoons dripping or oil  
2 medium onions, finely chopped  
4 medium carrots, thinly sliced  
Pinch of mixed herbs  
Pinch of ground nutmeg  
Salt and pepper  
2 whole cloves  
600 ml (1 pint) beef stock

**For the crust**  
110 g (4 oz) plain flour  
55 g (2 oz) margarine or butter

**AS g (3 oz) grated Lancashire or Cheddar cheese**  
Trim the meat of fat and gristle and cut it into small cubes; roll in seasoned flour. Heat the fat in a frying pan and fry the meat cubes in it for 10 minutes. Put them into a fireproof dish and add the meat to the fat and brown quickly all over. Add the rest of the ingredients, pouring over the stock last and adding a little more if needed.

Bring to the boil, cover and cook in a slow to moderate oven (170 deg C / 330 deg F / 350 F, gas mark 3 or 4) for about 1½ hours.

Meanwhile make the crust by sifting the flour with a little salt, and then rubbing in the margarine or butter well. Finally add the cheese and mix thoroughly. Sprinkle this over the top of the casserole and bake, uncovered, at (180 deg C / 350 deg F, gas mark 4) for about 30 minutes or until it is golden brown.

**Robert Southey's Gooseberry pie**  
*Serves four to six*  
225 g (8 oz) plain flour  
110 g (4 oz) butter  
1 tablespoon icing sugar  
1 egg  
680 g (1½ lb) green gooseberries  
140 g (5 oz) sugar, or to taste  
1 heaped tablespoon butter  
1 egg white and sugar for garnish.

First make the pastry, roll into a ball and leave in a cold place for 30 minutes. Roll out and mix with the sugar. Butter the dish then put in the

fruit. Dampen the sides of a deep pie dish with water and brush with egg white. Brush the top with egg white and bake in a preheated oven (180 deg C / 350 deg F, gas mark 4) for 30 to 40 minutes.

**Cumberland lemon cake**  
*Makes one cake*  
110 g (4 oz) butter  
55 g (2 oz) sugar  
140 g (5 oz) cake flour  
2 large eggs  
225 g (8 oz) self-raising flour  
Juice and grated rind of 1 lemon  
55 g (2 oz) chopped lemon peel  
1 tablespoon milk

Cream the butter, sugar until well blended and the eggs singly a tablespoon of flour. Fold in the rest of the ingredients, mixing finely. Grated rind and add the milk or mixture seems too thick should be of a firm consistency.

Lightly grease an 8 inch (20 cm) cake tin with butter and bake in a preheated oven (180 deg C / 350 deg F, gas mark 4) for about 1½ hours removing from the tin with a rack. It can be served with cream or with lemon curd or sandwich-fashion as with it, but it is more as it is.

## Poorer nations urged to boost food yields

From Charles Harrison  
Arusha, Tanzania, June 4  
The United Nations World Food Council, which was set up after the world food conference in 1947, is holding its annual session in Africa for the first time, with delegates from 36 countries examining proposals for expanding world food production and improving its distribution in such short supply as to make their cost prohibitive.

The council, a political pressure group with a membership of ministers, is urging developing countries to adopt national food strategies, a system designed to mobilize their own resources with the help of developed countries who are prepared to supply technical assistance.

Mr Maurice Williams, the American executive director of the council, said here that more than 30 countries had so far decided to adopt this approach. Most of them were in Africa, where they range from Senegal, Ghana and The Gambia to Somalia, Rwanda and Tanzania.

Against opposition from a

number of countries, who see it as unnecessarily clumsy, the council is also suggesting the use of "food entitlement" schemes by which ration coupons can be used to supply essential food to those people most in need.

He urged the council to support proposals for a new food financing facility, now under consideration by the International Monetary Fund, and to encourage governments to set up this facility.

International commitments to external assistance to food and agriculture increased by 23 per cent in 1978, Mr Williams said, and the continuation of this rate of increase could produce a total of \$6,500m (about £2,800m) in concessional assistance by 1981.

This was still not enough to meet the food need of all developing countries, but there were "encouraging indications" that developed nations were alert to the importance of more adequate responses to global food needs.

"It is the task of the council

to encourage governments to weigh short-term interests against the larger goal of a world free from hunger, and so better disposed to stability and peace", he said.

Mr Arturo Tanco, the Philippines Minister of Agriculture, who is the president of the council, warned the conference that it was meeting to renew its collective commitment to the hungry and impoverished people of the Third World at a time when the world was preoccupied with conflicts in Iran, Afghanistan and other areas.

But hunger, he said, kills far more people than wars. "We cannot hope for peace in a world where a quarter of the population goes hungry every day."

Mr Tanco said very limited progress had so far been made towards establishing a world food security system. Efforts to set up an international wheat agreement had been halted, because they involved controversial issues at a time when first Canada and then the United States were facing elections.

The council, however, warns developed countries to undertake not to indulge in panic buying of food whenever threats of scarcity arise, as this only makes the situation worse and forces up market prices further.

In a message, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, reminded the delegates that Africa had 10 per cent less food available today than it had 10 years ago. He hoped that the council would evolve effective measures to reverse the growing trend of hunger and food insecurity.

In opening the conference yesterday, Mr Edward Sokoine, the Tanzanian Prime Minister, said his country was unable to produce enough food because of poor land management, unreliable rainfall, infestation by tsetse flies and other factors.

But Tanzania considered that most African countries were capable of meeting their own food needs, and of producing export surpluses with the help of external assistance in key areas.

Government figures suggest that the latest rise in EEC farm prices will have its greatest impact in Britain on the shopping bills of families with low incomes. Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, said in the House of Commons on Monday that the average rise of 5 per cent in EEC farm support prices would add less than a penny in the pound to British shopping bills in a full year.

That is an average effect, however. Economists at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, have calculated that families on low incomes eat more foods governed by the common agricultural policy than others.

They worked out recently that the impact of the four devaluations of the green pound accepted by the Government last year was to add 55p a week to the average British shopping bill.

A devaluation is the device which the value in sterling to British farmers of EEC prices is increased. The full impact of the devaluations has not yet come through to shop prices.

The economists calculated how the average of 55p was

## Food: the EEC knock-on

spread among families with two adults and two children with different incomes. They took first a family with the national average income for 1978 of £127 a week.

That apparently high figure includes social benefits and the earnings of the growing number of working mothers. The economists found that such families spend more on food than others, and that the impact of last year's devaluations on them would be about 70p a week.

They then examined a family of the same size but with half the average income. Such families also spend more on food than most, but not so much more as those with average incomes. They found that the devaluations would add 60p a week in 1979 and 1980 to the shopping bills of families whose total income in 1978 had been £63.50 a week.

It is reasonable to suppose that the effect of the new 5 per cent increase in farm support prices would be similarly disproportionate. It will almost certainly add a higher percentage to the shopping bills of poorer families than to the rest.

The table of food prices pub-

lished in *The Times* today is the first which covers a full year of Conservative Government. The total of the prices of the foods in the table has risen by 13.3 per cent, suggesting that food prices are rising more slowly than the cost of living in general.

The cost of food is likely to rise more slowly than the cost of living in the coming year, making it easier for the Government to fend off criticism of its acceptance of a 5 per cent rise in EEC farm prices.

The prices quoted are for recommended manufacturers. Prices in most shops will sometimes be much lower than those quoted. The survey is a measure of the cost, but an illustration of that the cost is more

Food prices (pence)	Year ago	Month ago
1lb rump steak	208	236
1lb pork loin chops	101	111
10oz Birds Eye food fish fingers	87	74
12oz Hartley's New Lamb	35	39
Six quarters Farmer's Table	60	54
frozen chicken (per lb)	19	23½
15oz Heinz baked beans	36	42
150gm Cadbury's chocolate fingers	40	40
1lb low-priced white potatoes	7	7
Chivers jelly	14	15½
5oz Eden Vale whipping cream	32	40½
1kg McDougal's plain flour	42½	49½
750gm Gerdobas salt	19	21
12 Size 2 white eggs	57.98½	58½
Total	27.98½	28.29½

Includes VAT at standard rate.  
Sources: Meat and Livestock Commission averages; Eggs, Authority; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau; manufacturers' recommendations.







## SPORT

## Racing

## Henbit's victory leaves a bitter-sweet taste

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

The 20th Derby Stakes which was won by Henbit at Epsom yesterday was a bitter-sweet affair. Obviously sweet for Willie Carson, who made the correct choice for the second time in as many years; for Dick Hern, that incomparable trainer of the thoroughbred, who was also winning his second Derby in succession and for George's owner, Mrs. Arpad Fleisch, who was also living these exciting moments for a second time, having seen her colours carried successfully by Poldium way back in 1961. But it was a bitter-sweet taste that Henbit had fractured a bone in his foot and he will not race again this season.

Moments after yesterday's victory, however, much more than a pleasure, when it became crystal clear that Henbit must have hurt himself when he stumbled at the long and a half from the finish. Henbit limped to the winner's enclosure, and hobbled away from it. Furthermore, clearly all was not well last night. Shortly before I left the course.

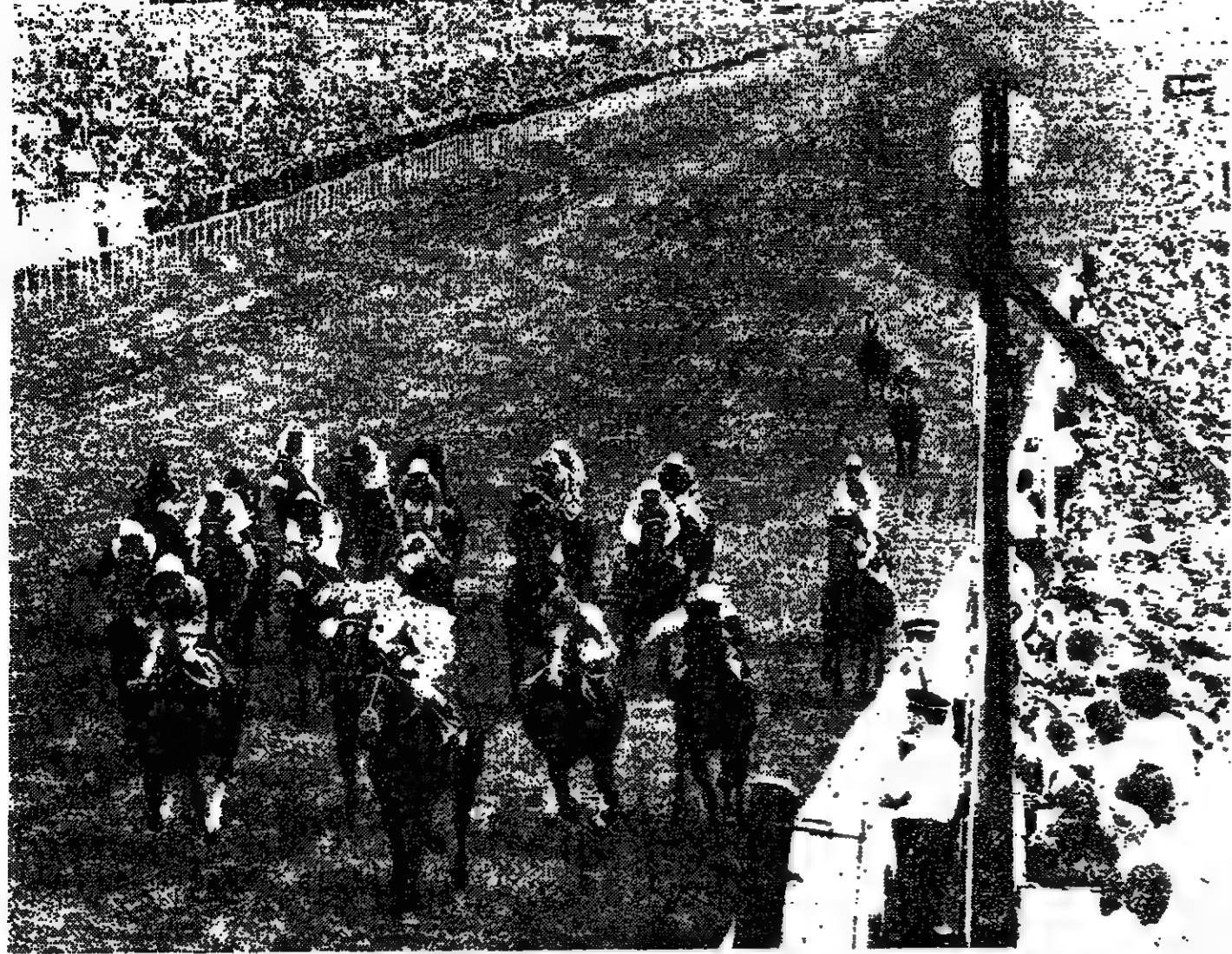
When he should have been feeling elated, Hern looked decidedly flat and down in the dumps, but that is the sort of man he is. Recognized the length and the breadth of the country as not only a beautiful horseman, but also a master of his stable, he cares passionately for those in his charge, and there was real feeling in his voice when he remarked: Henbit takes all the gall off the gingerbread.

Never mind. "The Major", as he is affectionately known in West Isley, where he has trained with success for many years, has won the Derby again, and what is more he has won it with a colt who cost as little as \$24,000 when he was sold at the sale conducted by Fagis Tipton in Kentucky two summers ago. When the accountants went to do their duty in light of yesterday's result, Henbit's valuation represents a very considerable capital gain for Mrs. Fleisch.

Henbit has never looked the least bit fazed on his confirmation, but handsome as a handsome does, and on the day he handed the course indifferently to the most judicious of his fair amount of frantic waving of the arms, Carson looked in trouble halfway down Tattenham Hill, but still Henbit was in the place, placed the seventh at any time during the race and that says something.

There was some scrambling, which he conveniently missed, after the yard gone about half a mile, which to my knowledge affected both Henbit and Master Willie. Apparently, it was Master Willie's inability to avoid just such a scramble that has prevented him from winning the Derby for Henbit and how right he was. Willie Carson was winging his way home, albeit on a relatively tame duck, when Henbit could only stare.

As for Master Willie, he had



Pick of the Epsom bunch: Carson keeps Henbit going as the chasing group close in at the finish.

had enough problems of his own to contend with at home without any to the race as well. A week after he finished second in the Dante Stakes, a ball of hay got stuck in his throat. For four days he could neither eat nor drink, and not surprisingly he did nothing on the gallops during that period. He did not look outstanding in the paddock yesterday, but what a brave race he ran to finish second, even allowing for the fact that the winner may well have broken down. Along with the fourth, Poldium, and Nikoli, who as things turned out were both palpably unsuited to the course, Master Willie is

marked for the Irish Derby. The story of the race is relatively easy to tell. After the usual bit of to-ing and fro-ing in the early stages, the order began to take shape up front. Swinging left-handed down the hill into Tattenham Corner, one of the French challengers, Blast Off, led from Braughing, Rankin, Moomba Masquerade, Star Way, and Henbit. Once in line for home, Greville Starkey endeavoured to make a break on Rankin, and in

doing so he got the same sort of trouble-free run that he had obtained a couple of years back on Shirley Heights. Only on this occasion his pleasure was to be short-lived.

At much the same time as he made his move, Carson went all out on Henbit, and all was well until they began to falter. Henbit, fully for the occasion, showed his courage matched that of his rider, which has never been in any doubt. Further behind, Master Willie took a bit of time to get into top gear, but when once he did he fairly ate up the ground. However, on this occasion the winning post simply came just too soon.

That meant that Henbit and Carson had become the first winner and loser combination to carry off this classic of classics in successive years since John Wells and George Mazine won the Derby in 1838 and 1839 with Readman and Masjid. Undoubtedly a record to savour. Behind the first two Rankin held on to third place just in front of Poldium, who pipped Garrido for fourth place, then came. Hello Gorgeous, Julius

Caesar, Nikoli, Star Way, and Water Mill in that order. The impression that Henbit looked a devilishly difficult problem to solve. Piggott will be on another progressive sort in Double High, who has won his last four races with any amount in hand. However, there are grounds for thinking that the handicapper may have got his measure at long last and there will be plenty room for both Carson and Henbit.

A relatively slow early gallop will suit Sea Chimes, who has won six races over 10 furlongs and only once over a mile and a half. With a string of successes to his name Sea Chimes is obviously much improved, but I am banking on Nikoli's class and on a strong finish gaining the upper hand. Valour, the only other runner, is capable of running extremely well, but is also capable of doing just as badly, as

his record this season makes clear. The Roseberry Memorial Handicap looks a devilishly difficult problem to solve. Piggott will be on another progressive sort in Double High, who has won his last four races with any amount in hand. However, there are grounds for thinking that the handicapper may have got his measure at long last and there will be plenty room for both Carson and Henbit.

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## Sacrilege is a game winner for Eddery

After an exciting finish to the Daily Mirror Handicap Sacrilege (12-1) held off Damsel (11-1) by a neck to win the race. The unlucky Masked Marvel (5-2) was also nearly in the picture. Eddery said: Sacrilege was a superb performer in the final furlong. Then Damsel came on his outside, with Masked Marvel still trying to find enough room to get through on the rails. "If Sacrilege sets in front too far out, he will win," Peter Walwyn, the trainer, said. "The virus affected this horse last year."

But Sacrilege is making up for lost time. This was his third win in four outings, and he will now attempt to improve that fine record in the PTS Laurels over a mile and a quarter at Goodwood next month. Fifteen of Eric Eddery's string of 25 horses are owned by S. L. Lenn, and the Newmarket trainer turned out a winner for the Singapore businessman for the second day in succession when Sunny Smile landed the odds laid on him in the Sapper Stakes at Ripon yesterday. More importantly his calm, tactical brain directed the Lions' attacks with some marvellous side-stepping runs and well timed passes and touch-runs straight to the bullseye every time. He was well served by Robbie, whose quick, long passes gave him the lead. Sacrilege, alone, he, too, could not be faulted.

The Lions' midweek pack won the most important possession even if their rucking was not as fast or as tidy as their colleagues. They were not always helped by a referee who rarely allowed rucks and mauls to continue undisturbed by the referee's whistle.

Sunny Smile, who won his only other race at Lingfield Park, was the favourite for the Newmarket Handicap. He is now likely to attempt the treble in the Robert Massie Trophy at Beverley next week.

Rionora—No 13 on the card—proved lucky for Sue Vergette in the Tebury Toys Women's Derby Stakes, in which the Newmarket five-year-old came through to beat the favourite, Francesco, by three lengths, and so gave Miss Vergette her first riding success. Francesco looked as though he was going to justify his support when Julie Cecil rushed him up to the leader, Len Ashurst, immediately on straightening for home.

But Rionora obviously had something in hand, for despite swerving away from the whip, he was comfortably in the lead into third place three-quarters of a length further away. 23-year-old Miss Vergette, elder daughter of the trainer, George, is assistant to Rionora's owner-trainer, Mick Ryan, and has only had five rides under rules. Ryan bought Rionora privately out of Gordon Richards' stable for a couple of months ago and he intends to run the five-year-old in Belgium and the Netherlands this summer. The stewards inquired into the improvement in running of Rionora as compared with his previous showing in the Middlefield Stakes at Pontefract, and the Newbury Amateur Riders Stakes at Ripon. They interviewed Ryan and Miss Vergette, and, unable to accept Ryan's explanation, they reported the matter to the stewards of the Jockey Club.

STATE OF GOING (official): Epsom: 1st, Henbit; 2nd, Poldium; 3rd, Nikoli; 4th, Star Way; 5th, Water Mill; 6th, Hello Gorgeous; 7th, Julius Caesar; 8th, Garrido; 9th, Blast Off; 10th, Moomba Masquerade; 11th, Pimpston; 12th, Masked Marvel; 13th, Sunny Smile; 14th, Damsel; 15th, Sacrilege; 16th, Masked Marvel; 17th, Masked Marvel; 18th, Masked Marvel; 19th, Masked Marvel; 20th, Masked Marvel; 21st, Masked Marvel; 22nd, Masked Marvel; 23rd, Masked Marvel; 24th, Masked Marvel; 25th, Masked Marvel; 26th, Masked Marvel; 27th, Masked Marvel; 28th, Masked Marvel; 29th, Masked Marvel; 30th, Masked Marvel; 31st, Masked Marvel; 32nd, Masked Marvel; 33rd, Masked Marvel; 34th, Masked Marvel; 35th, Masked Marvel; 36th, Masked Marvel; 37th, Masked Marvel; 38th, Masked Marvel; 39th, Masked Marvel; 40th, Masked Marvel; 41st, Masked Marvel; 42nd, Masked Marvel; 43rd, Masked Marvel; 44th, Masked Marvel; 45th, Masked Marvel; 46th, Masked Marvel; 47th, Masked Marvel; 48th, Masked Marvel; 49th, Masked Marvel; 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ing for England today, with the exception of Gower and Willey, who have been in the country for ship seasons. On Tuesday Gower scored his fifth first-class hundred; Woolmer and Tavaré have each scored one. Whether the rain can do it against the bowling of Clive Lloyd's disposal is another matter. On pitches with an bounce in them I rather doubt it. On a flat pitch, however, the bowlers were when Thomson and Lille were in England in 1975, they should be able to.

The pitch for today's match, to judge by its appearance yesterday, will be a beauty, and very much to the advantage of the home side for Trent Bridge this summer. There have been days this summer, particularly when it has been difficult to tell the pitch from the outfield. This one looks as though it might have a large section where to start with, but that after the bowlers will have to depend upon the atmosphere and

## A cheerful reunion at Worcester

wrapped up with linnings at 4.30  
 by bowling Chasde. Maybe it was  
 the sight of Daniel limbering up  
 that hurried things along.  
 Rowland Butcher was leg before, pad-  
 ding u p to the fourth ball from  
 his fellow Barlowen, Clarke and  
 Brearley's good recent run ended  
 when he cut Jackman, who later  
 retired unwell, to slip after taking  
 the last over. Not without  
 alarm Rowley and Barlow sur-  
 vived till the close.

[illegible]

## Uggle again

tion came at 323 for five as soon as Jim Yardley reached an unbeaten 59. Cambridge's first bowler, opener in reaching 25 for 25 after 41 minutes. Peter Mills was bowled off the final ball of the day.

**Edgbaston**

Barry Wood, the former Lancashire opener, began his county career with Derbyshire on an impressive note with an excellent innings of 115. Wood, who was very nearly run out in the second over of the match without scoring a run, was out in any real form afterwards and progressed steadily to his century, which included 14 fours in 211 minutes.

In a second wicket partnership of 169 he was assisted by Peter Kirsten, who was often the more aggressive and scored 91 before he was bowled under his legs by Alan Jones. He had put himself in the batting order prepared from Derbyshire's prospects and finished with unbeaten 50 out of a total of 327 for seven.

5. Montreal Expos 2: Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Philadelphia Phillies 3; Los Angeles Cardinals 9, New York Mets 3; San Francisco Giants 5, Atlanta Braves 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, Cincinnati Reds 1; Houston Astros 3, San Diego Padres 2.

service for the match. Borg won 6-0, 6-3, 6-3. In the first eight games he conceded scattered around the premises. When the French remodel the Stade Roland Garros, they do not forget the soul's need for refreshment.

**Men's single**  
AUSTRALIAN ROLAND W. FISHER (Sweden) vs. C. ROLAND W. FISHER (Poland) vs. L. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) vs. P. B. Bisset (Czechoslovakia) vs. S. G. Gifford (US) and R. Ramirez (Mexico) vs. M. Tonzalez (Spain) vs. L. W. 7-5, 7-6, 6-2.

**Men's doubles**  
AUSTRALIAN ROLAND W. FISHER (Poland) and L. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) vs. P. B. Bisset (Czechoslovakia) vs. S. G. Gifford (US) and R. Ramirez (Mexico) vs. M. Tonzalez (Spain) vs. L. W. 7-5, 7-6, 6-2.

**Women's doubles**  
AUSTRALIAN ROLAND W. FISHER (Poland) and L. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) vs. P. B. Bisset (Czechoslovakia) vs. S. G. Gifford (US) and R. Ramirez (Mexico) vs. M. Tonzalez (Spain) vs. L. W. 7-5, 7-6, 6-2.

**Mixed doubles**  
AUSTRALIAN ROLAND W. FISHER (Poland) and L. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) vs. P. B. Bisset (Czechoslovakia) vs. S. G. Gifford (US) and R. Ramirez (Mexico) vs. M. Tonzalez (Spain) vs. L. W. 7-5, 7-6, 6-2.

Elsewhere we noted two tough encounters between the winners of the Madrid and Adriana Villagran, and Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith, entering to contest the final. There were a number of mixed doubles matches. The winners' names had a familiar ring. They were Fran-Barclay. Each of the winners was renewing a partnership.

[illegible][illegible]

**F210 210**

LONDON: Waterweight (10 rounds): Colin Jones knocked out Richard House (US), first round: Light-middle (18 rounds): Pat Thomas beat Jim Richards (Austria), points: Middle (10 rounds): Tony Schum beat Maurice Bernardi, points.

















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Without making an exhaustive list of duties, main job responsibility covers the following areas: providing a full secretarial back-up, dealing with telephone enquiries, arranging meetings, lunches and making travel/hotel arrangements and coping with customers. There is a high level of internal and external contact particularly with Trade Unions. This is definitely a position for a person used to working in a busy environment with plenty of contact with people at all levels, internally and externally.

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Tel: 01-352 0181

This vacancy is open to both men and women.

### LBW

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Ronald Butt

# The two faces of Labour that make peace impossible

I have a great deal of sympathy with Mr Benn when he asks the question on television this morning: why the Labour Party should have one policy in opposition and another in power. And let nobody say that Mr Benn has got his facts wrong, for we have the testimony of none other than Mr Callaghan that, for all intents and purposes, Mr Benn has his facts right.

"Once they (opponents) have got power, then, of course, they transform themselves," Mr Callaghan has observed blandly. The only essential difference between Mr Benn and Mr Callaghan is that Mr Benn thinks (or purports for his present purposes to think) that this state of affairs is bad, while Mr Callaghan considers it quite acceptable.

If the interests of parliamentary democracy are the criterion against which the matter is to be settled, I have no doubt that Mr Callaghan is quite wrong. Of course, we all understand that governments cannot always do to the letter everything that they have promised in the enthusiasm of opposition. Intentions have to be interpreted in the light of the facts of political life that they discover when they take office.

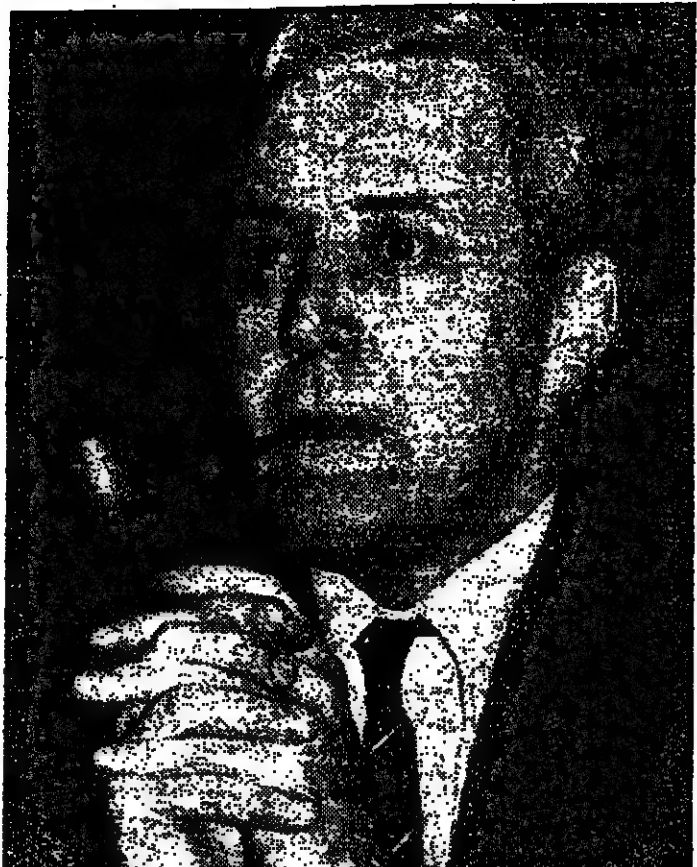
In general, however, what an opposition proposes to do in opposition it should perform in government. The penalty for defaulting in public cynicism about the rectitude of democratic politics, and public cynicism on this score has been growing fast.

You may say, however, that everything depends on the final manifesto with which a party goes to the country, rather than on what it says more generally in opposition, and that this is what Mr Callaghan and Mr Benn are really debating. Mr Callaghan wants the last word over the manifesto to remain with the leader, who has usually, in the past, been able to veto the inclusion of conference decisions which he considers to be politically wrong, or election losers. Mr Benn wants the last word to be with the conference.

Mr Michael Cocks, Labour's Chief Whip, recently prepared a paper designed to show the considerable involvement of the movement and particularly the National Executive Committee in the preparation of the 1979 manifesto, showing that there were more joint meetings about the manifesto than ever before.

Nevertheless, a number of important proposals that were part of the Labour programme as determined by the conference (including the abolition of the House of Lords and a number of nationalization proposals) were excluded from the manifesto vetoed by the leader and the shadow Cabinet. And when this happens on the very brink of an election, there is little that the NEC, anxious not to rock the boat, can do about it.

So much the better, you (and I) may say. Yet in terms of



Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Roy Jenkins: the demagogue and the catalyst.

parliamentary democracy, it is an unhealthy state of affairs in which a political party has an active policy-making conference (it doesn't arise in the Conservative Party, where there is no pretence that the conference of party workers has any right to saddle its leaders with specific policies) and then has such a policy-making over-riding by the leader and the shadow Cabinet for the purpose of election-winning and managing a mixed economy, which the conference and the NEC majority basically rejects.

But you (and again I) will say: it is only right that the final policy of a party should be made by the MPs and ministers (or shadow ministers) who have been elected as representatives, not mandated delegates, by the people. Furthermore, most of us take it as obvious that if the Labour Party had gone to the country on a neutralist, unilateralist, socialist, single economy ticket (as the conference would like) it would probably never have been elected. So, of course, it is tempting to assume that it is only sensible that there should be compromise between the conference and the leadership to produce a consensus from time to time.

In reality, however, that depends on how genuine the compromise is, and on how strong and destructive the tensions within the party remain. Of course, it is right that elected MPs should have the last word, but it is not a healthy party in which the majority of the active workers, encouraged by the dominant faction of the NEC, pour scorn and almost

hated on their parliamentary colleagues.

The attitude of the left was revealed with admirable clarity by Miss Joan Maynard (MP for Sheffield, Brightside, a member of the NEC and about as far to the left as you can be in the Labour Party) when she spoke alongside Mr Benn at a fringe meeting at last Saturday's conference. She proudly told her audience how Mr Ernie Roberts (Hackney and Stoke Newington) got up to leave a Parliamentary Labour Party meeting saying: "I'm going out to find the Labour Party; it isn't in 'ere!"

Nor can it make any sort of electoral sense for a party to be in a constant state of internecine warfare, as the left-wing conference and NEC are, with the parliamentary party for control of the manifesto and the selection of MPs.

If it is disheartening for party workers to roll in the constituencies only to return to Parliament a PLP that does not (in its willingness to operate a mixed economy) fulfil the wishes for which they agitate, it is both maddening and misleading for the electorate to be invited to support a party that says one thing in opposition, does another in power, lacks internal coherence, and in the end (as happened to Mr Callaghan's ministry) is liable to be brought down by its own principal supporters, the unions.

It is all very well for Mr Callaghan to say that it will work itself out in the end, with the suggestion that somehow he will swing the card votes of the unions towards another, nominal compromise. But of

what use is this if it cannot deliver a workable policy?

Everything about the Labour Party now suggests that if a compromise is again patched up, it will seem even more confusing and unsatisfactory than in the past—unless it is a virtual surrender to the left, which is the only way in which lasting peace can and may be bought. And this will be no good for parliamentary government.

If, therefore, we accept as our premise the observation by Mr Benn with which I began, it must follow that (except on a new left-wing synthesis) a constructive Labour Party at peace with itself, and based on the present ingredients, is impossible. It is this that now gives force to the expectation that Mr Roy Jenkins, when he has finished at Brussels, will take the initiative to form not a new centre party so much as a new social democratic party.

As I have argued before, if there is a sufficient demand for a new party it will be formed and can succeed, the lack of proportional representation notwithstanding, as happened when Labour replaced the Liberals.

There are people and interests inside and outside the parliamentary party anxious for a lead, and the news that the rebellious Social Democratic Alliance is preparing to put up its own candidate, a long-standing Labour councillor, at Bristol against Mr Benn is a straw in the wind.

The political reality is that there are now two broad streams of interest and sentiment which use the Labour Party label. There are the social democrats, whose approach is not very dif-

ferent from that of the successful German Social Democrats, and who are prepared to operate a mixed economy, attempting to combine planning and concepts of social betterment with a liberal economy — and who are essentially Atlanticist.

There is also the socialism of the left, many of whom find more to dislike in Washington than in Moscow. Of course, the left houses many varieties: hardliners of the far left; militant "Trotskyists"; the old decent fundamentalist left; the pacifists; and the quasi-syndicalists. It also houses Mr Benn. Eventually, they will have to sort themselves out.

But the electorate deserve to be given an honest choice, and the unions too should be obliged to say where they stand and what they will support. Mr Benn, essentially a democrat for all his demagoguery, should welcome this.

He, and the left, should be pleased to see the social democrats depart, and they be willing to fight an election under their own true colours without relying on the moderates, as front-men who are useful for the persuasion of votes. He, and the left, ought to be willing to put their full left-wing case (once they have worked out precisely what it is) to the people. And if Mr Jenkins can act as the catalyst that enables the social democrats to put their parliamentary democracy well served.

As for the unions, it is time that their leaders told their members far more honestly than they are now prepared to do, where they stand and what they are willing to support.

Bernard Levin

# A rather special kind of loving

A few weeks ago, I wrote a series of three columns, after returning from my most recent visit to India, about Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh and the work he is doing at his ashram in Poona. I tried to convey something of the extraordinary refusal of love and wisdom that emanates from this very remarkable figure in his daily discourse and that seems to surround almost tangibly the dwellers on the ashram and his other followers who live scattered throughout Poona (accommodation in the cramped conditions in the ashram itself is very limited) and come in each day to hear Bhagwan speak and to take part in the work and practice some of the techniques to self-realization that are taught there.

Bhagwan speaks month and month about in English and Hindi alternately. On May 22, he was speaking in Hindi in his usual place of address, the open auditorium called Buddha Hall, when an attempt was apparently made on his life. At about 8.30 am (the discourse starts at 8) a young man rose in the audience (the listeners sit on the floor) and ran towards Rajneesh, crying "You are speaking against our religion! We won't tolerate it!"

Rajneesh's ashram has guards whose job is to maintain security (not only his, of course, and these grappled with the man; before they could do so, however, I am told that he passed in front of Rajneesh (who speaks from a raised platform roughly in the middle of one side of the roughly oval hall) and fell harmlessly onto the floor. My informant told me the ashram is that there had earlier been a tip-off from the Poona police to the effect that an attack was to be expected that morning.



Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh: Dignity throughout a violent episode in Poona

The man was taken into custody by the police; he was identified as a member of an extreme Hindu organization; a police statement later said that a statement made afterwards found on him when he was searched, together with a document criticizing Bhagwan, in what terms is not at present known.

Rajneesh remained undisturbed throughout the episode; his first words on it were to the effect that no authentic religion needed to be defended by assassins, and that by such actions the individual was not protecting his religion but demonstrating its weakness. In a statement made afterwards Laxmi, the executive director of the ashram, pointed out that the man was not treated roughly by Bhagwan's neo-sannyasins. "The teachings of our Master,"

her statement ran, "are that our disciples did not in an angry or violent manner remove him from the ashram. He was gently, in silence and handed on to the police." (I may inter here that from all I have heard on my two visits to ashram that is precisely I would have expected.)

In his discourse the morning, Bhagwan said there would be other attacks on his life, and urged his followers not to be angry should they succeed. This is he said.

Don't think that there is only one man; there are many more. But no should arise in you should there be any pla counter-violence in you if someone succeeds in even if my body is away, your love, your should remain as it is, happy that no one caused that man any? What he did was trivial what you did was im significant. You have me immensely happy. I tried him with love, police officers were surprised because they thought might beat him, but I shot even slap him once. And Rajneesh continued broadening his theme as

## Naming the Equity moderates

Elections for the Equity Council are now taking place; ballot-papers are being sent out, and must be returned by Friday, June 20. For the past year, the Council of Equity has been in moderate hands: its members have worked for the interests of all in the union, have set their faces against such political actions as the one-day strike called by the TUC. They deserve to be re-elected.

At the same time, certain proposals are being put to all members of Equity, in the form of a referendum, one of which would have the effect of increasing the term of office of the council to two years instead of one, thus giving it a continuity that will enable its members to plan and carry out many campaigns for the betterment of Equity members' conditions and interests. There are also referendums involving the reorganization of the annual general meeting and of special general meetings, to make them less susceptible to disruptive action by any minorities such as Vanessa's Lobbies.

The Equity moderates' group recommends that all these referendum proposals should be APPROVED, and that in the council elections the following candidates should be voted for:

General List:  
John Barron, Richard Beale, Peter Bennett, Sebastian Breaks, Hugh Burdett, Helen Christie, Clare Clifford, Nicholas Courney, Nigel Davenport, Colin Douglas, Grete Gourette, Cary Griffith, Diane Hart, Peter Horri, Enid Irwin, Milton Johns, Helen Lambert, John Locke, Henry McGee, Peter Morgan, Margaret Rawlings, Margaret (MARGARET) I said, Redgrave, Jeremy Sinden, Nicholas Smith, Betty Stokes, Richard Warner, Peter Welch, Jeffrey Wickham, Kenneth Williams.

Ballet List:  
Heather Branwell

Concert and Session Singers' List:  
John Noble

Stage Managers List:  
Alice Lidderdale

TV Stage Managers List:  
Sheila Aitch

Theatre Directors List:  
Geoffrey Edwards

Theatre in Education List:  
Michael Aronoff

Variety Artists List:  
Francis Barker, Monty John (Checker), Broi Dave Eager, Julie Fiske, Lamsford, Jack Leighton, emy Phillips

Walk-Ons List:  
Charles Adey-Grey, A Earl, Vera Raymond

Ice Skaters List:  
Pat Floyd

London:  
Marius Goring

Northern Area:  
Yvonne Joseph

Scotland:  
Leon Sinden

South East Area:  
Russett and Atkins

Members are asked to vote not only for the recommended candidates, but for a general list, but for a recommended ones in their specialist or area as too.

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# Treading too dangerously in the Middle East

The European community now seems set beyond recall on a Middle East peace initiative as a highlight to their Venice Summit, just three months before there begin the trappings of the last hurrahs in the American Presidential election. One can only hope that, examining their record, the foreign secretaries will think again.

In the last six months the European powers have jointly launched four grand initiatives each ending, then, in frustration or failure—the boycott of the Olympics, the neutralization of Afghanistan, limitations on Soviet trade, and sanctions against Iran.

The hostages and the Soviets remain: the Africans cannot for gestures but for guns. Delhi gets them from Moscow: the Games go on. The timing seems odd unless the aim is to sweep President Carter back to office on a tide of anti-European sentiment.

One can understand the prob-

lems and dilemmas of Europe's policy-makers. They are now being propelled down the road which has led inevitably from the lukewarm even hostile reception they gave to Camp David, both to the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, and to the autonomy talks paralleled with Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai. Their standing now with the key states involved, Jordan, Israel and Egypt is small. Yet to go outside the Camp David guidelines is to step into a minefield.

Nearer to the ultimate

To make gestures about Afghanistan is chancy, but

there is a calculating super-power in Iraq control. In the Middle East they are downrig dangerous. Gestures politics amongst unstable quasi-military regimes not only tend to harden attitudes but in the process move nearer to the ultimate. Lebanon, Masada, Armageddon, is not an entirely impossible progression.

At least one power in the area possesses atomic weapons. On Israel's so-called Eastern Front there are 6,700 Arab tanks. Unlike the Afghanistan situation where it seems improbable that much will move, in the Middle East one spark could, explode the tinderbox. The exercise of power without responsibility is a luxury. Possessing neither, meddlers should stay at home. In the

armed camp of the Middle East, America alone of the western allies has military grandeur, and he will to strengthen it.

## Clausewitz reversed

Whatever may happen to the Begin government, Israel's national reaction to its understandable needs no analysis. Arab motivations perhaps do. Since 1947 they have lost three wars, for the destruction of Israel. But since 1973 the rejectionist Arab states have brilliantly reversed the dictum of Clausewitz, and made diplomacy the pursuit of war, by other means.

Their chosen or perhaps self-imposed instrument has been the PLO and Mr Arafat. What Arab armies have failed to achieve by war the PLO promises to win by political manipulation of the world conscience. Arab oil and the United Nations.

Through terrorism and propaganda the refugees of war have been transformed into a Palestinian people claiming manifest destiny and rights to self-determination. Appetites grow in eating. The PLO's minimum demand is now a Palestinian state.

It is at this point that western gesture politics, reactive to Israeli intransigence, need re-appraisal. Within whatever borders, a Palestinian state would be economically

unviable and not unlike eighteenth century Prussia, its only industry was or, in our modern instance, subversion.

## Major threat to Jordan

It would not just be an unacceptable dagger to the heart of Israel, a multiplier of security risks around the oil producing states, but a major threat to Jordan and perhaps even more to Egypt itself.

Geopolitically, the European initiative could be even more damaging. First, it could rock the Western Alliance by heightening American suspicions of their European Allies.

Second, any European effort to widen Resolution 242, to the UN to accommodate the PLO will allow the Soviet Union, having seized Afghanistan, to move back into the very centre of Middle Eastern politics from which Camp David successfully excluded them. Russia has already shown its strength in Ethiopia and its airborne might in South Yemen. Nor is it a wonder that at the Islamabad Conference the PLO alone pressed a vote for the recognition of the Soviet puppet Government in Kabul.

Finally, to abandon the Camp David formula, however slow the progress, carries immeasurable risks, not just of war but of a complete rethink of American policy, a rethink with a new and more forceful Ameri-

can President losing his l with his western ally dealing straight with the Union. It happened bef Yalta. Under the thir Armageddon it could again.

A carve-up of the regio Russia and the Arabs directing and controlling supply and price of oil, most of the Third World would be popular. For it would be a disaster. I of us soon, it might only way out.

It is time Mrs Thatcher's trip to the Middle East Office and headed a British office of vice-president rak not to involve the P stick within Camp otherwise at Venice the s would best be held o Bridge of Signs.

Hugh Fi  
The author is Tony M Stafford and Stone.

## LONDON DIARY

### Benn: a Walworth Road contender?

Labour's leadership struggle may be grabbing all the news space but I have news of another intrigue that is developing at the party's Walworth Road headquarters. Who is going to succeed Ron Hayward, that well-known son of Somerset and custodian of conference resolutions, as general secretary?

Hayward, who I understand did not take too kindly to dacks' feet and small sandwiches on his recent visit to China, has two years to run but that is not stopping the rumours wafting the carpeted corridors of power.

Names are already being entered in the lists, including that of Derek Gladwin, of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, who must be a hot tip because Jim Callaghan is said to be supporting him.

David Hughes, the national agent, is thought to be keen to follow the same path as Hayward, who was national agent, and Dick Clements, Editor of Tribune, the left-wing weekly, is understood to want to improve on his miserable showing when he contested the

general secretaryship against Hayward.

Other names include Geoffrey Bish, bicycling head of the research department, and Joyce Gould, the party's chief woman officer, but the great fascination is the speculation concerning Anthony Wedgwood Benn. There is a school of thought developing that as Wedgwood Benn stands little chance of getting the leadership he would make an excellent general secretary. It would mean giving up his Bristol constituency, where his majority is down to 1,890. Intriguing, but then it was his casting vote as party chairman on the national executive which gave Ron Hayward the job in 1972.

### Banned call

Industrial action by the BBC's musicians has begun to strike at religious broadcasting: despite union assurances that such programmes would remain unaffected by the base pursuit of money. Yesterday's weekly broadcast of Choral Evensong from Chichester Cathedral, where Choral Evensong was the nearest available substitute. "Who are these people, anyway?" one resident, a stickler for tradition, was heard to remark kindly the other day.

live from All Souls Church, hard by Broadcasting House, has been going ahead with only minor interruptions. When a band joined the picket line outside the BBC front door earlier this week, they received a polite request to move round the corner as they were being picked up on the church microphones. They were playing, most inappropriately, Colonel Bogey.

Residents of Windsor, used to seeing a red-breasted 116 paces-to-the-minute Guards regiment marching daily through town to form the guard at the Castle, have been puzzled to see their place taken in recent weeks by a bunch of green-clad, just-stepping strangers. No, not an Irish regiment on the run, but the Royal Green Jackets, travelling at a light infantry pace of 160 steps to the minute. For the first time in 200 years, a Guards contingent is not in residence at the local Victoria Barracks, because of impending reconstruction, and the Household-based Green Jackets were the nearest available substitute. "Who are these people, anyway?" one resident, a stickler for tradition, was heard to remark kindly the other day.

### Back to front.

All right, you old sweat, stand back a moment. To-morrow being the 36th anniversary of the D-Day landings, we shall have our two pen-orth of war reminiscences.

A colleague here wonders whether the 56th Infantry Brigade, which took part in the landings, was the first to give its men a daily "newspaper". John Roper, a long-serving Times man, had the first of at least 60 issues of his own duplicated news sheet on its way to the front-line troops outside Bayeux on the evening of D plus 3, June 9.

Daily, including Sundays, the sheet, relying heavily on shorthand and reproduced on BBC newscasts taken down in an HQ duplicator, went out to the men in ration and ammunition trucks. The aim was to combat rumour, and enjoyable but dangerous jade.

Such bulletins, and unofficially staffed official forces newspapers, were usually started by a journalist keeping his hand in while soldiering. Roper's paper subsequently took its title, *The Daily Pepper Pot*, after Brigadier Pepper, the brigade commander.

Later issues included a Home Front announcement that there would be no more sugar for jam



International Organization of Journalists, a Prague-based outfit which plans, in the phraseology of the East, to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the defeat of fascism with a gathering of hacks.

Many of the professional reporters who covered the war have now joined the great newsroom in the sky, but a number are still with us, including Wynford Vaughan Thomas, Frank Gillard, James Cameron, Cyril Ray and René Cusford.

I cannot say whether any of them will be going to Prague, but I shall not be in the least surprised if one of the star guests at that particular gathering turns out to be *The Times* staff correspondent at the Dunkirk evacuation. Name of Philby.

### Borgia bleep

The arts minister, Norman St John-Stevens, is a keen opera fan and heads for Covent Garden as often as he can. But his responsibilities as Leader of the House of Commons do not make it easy for him to get away.

Now he has come up with a solution: a bleeper which warns him when a division is called at the House. However, this scheme is not without its hazards. On a recent visit to

see *Lucrezia Borgia*, at the moment when John St John-Stevens was about to do what the minister described as "the final scream", off went the bleeper.

He said Dame Joan's voice was so resonant that the sound was almost drowned. But it was heard by some of his immediate neighbours "who looked at me very disapprovingly, imagining that I was joining in."

He was promptly warned by Sir Claus Moser, the chairman of the Royal Opera House, that he might be removed if his bleep apparatus misbehaved itself, although Sir Claus thought they would remain moderately calm if it did not happen too often.

Since St John-Stevens has just announced that he has found an extra film for the Covent Garden development appeal, I suspect the opera house will be willing to put up with quite a lot of bleeping before they throw the minister out.

### Blown cover

I hear that weary smiles are currently being worn in the umbrous world of British espionage over a little irony involving the Big Iron Lady.

In April Mrs Thatcher paid a visit to the Government Communications Headquarters at

Cheltenham, an establish of immense secrecy which has done some things listening to President Bre talking to his bookmakers. Prime Minister is said to be deeply impressed by the saw, and was so com of the importance of the being done there that she edly assured the spyo they had nothing to fear public spending cuts.

Barely a month after visit, the *Daily Mirror* and *Statesman* jointly pub their woeeful tale of iuc tence, corruption, free-spe and high living among the at GCHQ's Hongkong st based on the disclosure, former employee Jack The PM was, I am as absolutely livid.

The gradual trend to ecumenism has its unacce fice, I hear. One C priest, proud of belongi his particular branch o Christian church, says he likes being lumped toget the popular mind with in tual Anglican vicars. We sidered "an inoffensive" reports. I don't think the should take that lying du

Alan Hami





## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## PRIMARY DOUBTS

final contests along the primary trail have led to a paradox for the Democrats. They have confirmed President Carter is most likely to get the party's nomination, but they have also confirmed his vulnerability as a candidate. He now has more than enough delegates committed to him at the New York convention in August. But it is a severe setback for him to have five of these last eight states, including those in important states as Iowa and New Jersey. The effect is serious for Mr. Carter in both psychological and practical terms. These states have at the very least opened the process whereby party units behind the runner. Such a closing of might have been expected at this time, especially when the runner is the incumbent. Indeed, that is what opening on the Republican with Mr. Reagan in the position of receiving support from his challengers. But Sen. Kennedy, naturally buoyed by his latest victories, is using his determination to win his struggle for the Democratic nomination right to the convention itself. Mr. Kennedy would like to be able to block any other candidate from appearing there he would have a change in the rules to release from their commitment those delegates pledged to a particular candidate. Even a change would be to be about, and if Mr. Carter then to be blocked, it is likely that Mr. Kennedy would be in such circumstances to be nominated for himself, more probable that the

party would then look for a compromise candidate to reunite the warring factions. The natural choice for that role would be Vice-President Walter Mondale. As Mr. Carter's prospective running mate, there is nothing that Mr. Mondale can do in the meantime to further his chance of the nomination. Any sign of disloyalty to Mr. Carter now would destroy Mr. Mondale's claim to be the compromise choice under any eventualities. In any case, it is much more likely that Mr. Carter will be re-nominated with Mr. Mondale once again as the Vice-Presidential candidate. But it is a measure of the lack of confidence in Mr. Carter that his Vice-President should now appear to be better equipped to mobilize the concerted efforts of all Democrats, even if he is not expected to have the chance of doing so.

The principal beneficiary from this confusion in the Democratic ranks must be Mr. Reagan. The Republican convention in Detroit in July will be an enthronement of Mr. Reagan, and it is bound to present the candidate in a more flattering light. He is now able to concentrate his attention on the Presidential election itself without having to worry about warding off challenges from within his own party. And he would appear to have a much better chance of winning the votes of all Republicans than Mr. Carter does of securing the support of all Democrats. A significant number of those now backing Mr. Kennedy are saying that if Mr. Carter is the Democratic nominee they will vote for Mr. Anderson, the independent candidate.

The impact of the Anderson candidacy is, indeed, one of the

most important of a number of imponderables. The opinion polls suggest that he has enough support at the moment to turn the campaign into a three-man race. But how far will this support be maintained under the pressures of the campaign? If it holds up to any significant extent, he seems certain to take precious votes away from Mr. Carter. But while the most obvious effect of Mr. Anderson's candidacy should be to help Mr. Reagan, the position would be very different if Mr. Anderson does well enough to take some states that might otherwise have gone Republican.

That could easily happen even without strong positive support for Mr. Anderson if he is seen to be running ahead of Mr. Carter in a particular state—as one poll shows him now to be doing in California. If that is the position in November many Democrats might be tempted to vote for Mr. Anderson in order to keep Mr. Reagan out; and Mr. Anderson might not have to win many states in order to deny either of the other candidates an absolute majority in the electoral college. In that case the choice would go to the House of Representatives, and it is hard to imagine a predominantly Democratic House installing Mr. Reagan in the White House.

So the primary season has ended on a note of quite exceptional uncertainty. The choice of candidates is still not beyond dispute. The country will probably be left to select between candidates none of whom attracts widespread confidence. And the outcome is likely to be determined by events which have yet to occur and cannot be foreseen.

## E CHURCHES AND SEXUAL MORALITY

taken a long time for the Methodist Church's report on morality to make its impact. The working party set up four years ago, and its first report referred back last year by the Methodist Conference. A report on homosexuality for the Anglican Church had an even longer and perplexed gestation: work in 1974, the report was published for a year, and appeared last October an appendix of comments reservations from the Board of Social Responsibility. Both reports are still subject of keen controversy in their Churches. The Catholic Church in England and Wales issued pastoral on homosexuality last year a lack of overt dissension Churches less hierarchical nature may envy; but this is to attempt to accommodate very different attitudes to object within the doctrinal prescriptions prescribed by the Church.

Three documents accept some people have an unbalanced homosexual orientation, either inborn or acquired, is not morally blameworthy in itself. All three are unwilling to dismiss love in which sexual attraction plays a role as altogether worthless,

especially for those who find no other joys possible. Where they differ is over the physical expression of that love. Physical love is valued by Christians as a means of establishing and sustaining a loving relationship, and feared because it can also deny and distort it. There is a fundamental difference between the Roman Catholic document's view, that homosexual acts are necessarily "morally disordered" and the Anglican and Methodist Churches, that they are morally neutral in themselves and able to be used either for good or ill, like other sexual acts.

Because of this distinction between the wish and the deed, the debate in all three Churches is apt to give the impression of a puritanical obsession with physical indulgence, which almost all sides would agree is only of secondary significance. At a less superficial level, positions are more complex. Even the Roman Catholic document is written in terms which admit the interpretation that a sustained homosexual alliance, chosen as an alternative to promiscuity and discussed with a confessor who understands the problem, might not necessarily be a bar to Holy Communion.

For many in that majority of our population who do not feel bound by the prohibitions of any

Church, these arguments may seem remote. Over the last ten years, attitudes to homosexuality have changed rapidly, and greater toleration has prevented much unnecessary suffering. Prejudice still exists (it is the Roman Catholic document, incidentally, which most strongly endorses the need for the Church to combat it). However, marriage and the family are still the prevailing ideal in society. It is right that there should be tolerance for the private activities of a minority, but it is not inconsistent to feel concern that the visible (and often enthusiastically advertised) manifestations of those activities may tend to weaken the idea of heterosexual marriage as the most reliable way to happiness for most people.

Religious doctrines, like laws, have a normative influence upon society over and above their direct effects on those who are obliged to comply with them. So long as there is reason to suppose that people with a choice are more likely to find happiness in marriage than in other kinds of sexual relationship, it is desirable that custom should express reserve towards the alternatives. In the formation of public attitudes of this kind, the influence of the Churches extends far beyond their immediate membership.

## JEMIC RESEARCH AIDS

Professor Royden Harrison (Mr. Pommer, May 23) was spared ill-informed criticism to be heard challenging government, talking on equal to the natural sciences, holding the best work which has been done in the social sciences and defending the claims of our generation. It is his responsibility to require a more "getting value for" but prevent him from being the insidious and growth-influence of the values of the, the sooner he relinquishes the better.

The best of my knowledge the man of the Social Science Research Council has not drawn attention to the fact that we have a government which has staked everything on the validity of particular economic theory diminishing research opportunities for economists. Nor has he noted that the United Kingdom has the worst record in Western Europe when it comes to every form of government-aided research development with the solitary exception of what is called "space".

It is not to be suspected of irony that some of my best friends are scientists, positivists, quantifiers. But these administrative people do not always understand other subjects and in their innocence they are apt to be the "front men" of the government. As the Vice-Chancellor of a University of Cambridge has said (report, May 27), "in the humanities it is likely to be more demanding and to call for more originality, independence and than one in the natural sciences."

Mr. Pommer is affirming that we need to have more institutions to support postgraduate students come and where they can work in an atmosphere of interrelated and concentrated research then they can find them compare them without being told the subjects covered by the "For example at this centre, it is entirely devoted to research work we have tried to move away from miscellany and to second what my predecessor, Thompson, called an "artisan-research culture. Albion's Tree and the Independent were the product of collective endeavour in which the student engaged to a community and yet

was still enabled to "do his own thing". The successful completion rate among our PhDs is far above the national average.

The SSRC has responded to the brutal cuts in its income by switching resources away from the projects of existing members of staff. I hope that Mr. Pommer has done his sums. I hope that he can assure us that, with the current number of studentships, the present generation of teachers in the social sciences can be replaced.

Yours sincerely,  
ROYDEN HARRISON,  
Centre for the Study of Social History,  
University of Warwick,  
Coventry,  
West Midlands,  
May 31.

are still weighted too far in favour of verbal skills, and that the emphasis should be changed.

The principal cause of change of educational orientation as a necessary condition if our decline as a "great working, skilful, innovating, creating nation" is to be arrested and with that it is easy to agree. But in addition he sees great social benefits from such a change and perhaps he is right about that too.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL FRENCH,  
Department of Engineering,  
University of Lancaster,  
Bailrigg,  
Lancaster,  
May 29.

## Value of verbal skills

From Professor M. J. French  
Sir, There is much sense in the passionate letter from the Principal of the Reid Kerr College (Creative of government-aided research development with the solitary exception of what is called "space"). Education as a whole neglects visual thinking and the visual thinker, even though Einstein told us he was one.

Without accepting some of the Principal's views about evolution and hereditary insights, it is reasonable to suppose that when man's imagination which planned the hunt, his verbal skills which enabled him to concert his actions with those of his fellows. It is easy to understand how verbal skills have acquired an unwarranted ascendancy, but the conclusion should surely be that a better balance for everyone is needed, rather than different styles of education for different people.

As an example of the pitfalls of a lack of education in visual thinking, only a simple quantitative appreciation of spaces and areas among those responsible would have sufficed for them to see that high rise flats do not take up much space and are both wasteful of structure and unsuited logically to families.

Our present educational system provides many elements of visual thinking in crafts, in drawing, especially as it is used by engineers and architects, as a tool for thinking, in geometry and mechanics, in physical education and in science. But we need to recognise that the scales

## Iranian Embassy siege tactics

From Mr. William Featherby  
Sir, Surely Clive Morris (June 3) misses the point. He is right in saying that it is regrettable that the siege of the Iranian Embassy should have ended in bloodshed, but he is wrong in implying that the authorities, particularly the police, should have taken all the initiative in finding a peaceful solution. A siege was an act of terrorism in no way invited by the authorities. The moral blame was entirely the gunmen's for bringing it about in the first place, and finally for provoking its violent end.

The aim of the authorities is twofold: firstly, they must seek to prevent such acts of terrorism happening and secondly, if they occur, they must bring them to a conclusion which is consistent with the western governments' desire to deter such acts in the future, with, of course, minimum injury and damage. The inevitable corollary of this must be to offer terrorists (whose cause may be the minimum possible opportunity for publicity as a result of their terrorism. Terrorism thrives on the publicity it receives; to cut off publicity would be to render much terrorism meaningless. To provide gunmen with full page advertisements in the international press proclaiming their particular grievances is to hand them the success they want. To invite more terrorism and to put yet more lives and property at risk.

In this sense, therefore, I cannot agree with Mr. Morris. He sees publicity and violence as alternatives. Terrorists do not, and it is only by the authorities being prepared to use force against terrorism that ultimately their kind of violence will be reduced.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM FEATHERBY,  
12 King's Bench Walk,  
Temple, EC4,  
June 3.

## Greece, Turkey and Nato

From Mr. Setim Ergin  
Sir, In your leading article on May 30, you state that other members of Nato have pledged thousands of millions of dollars in a variety of multilateral loans to refuel the Turkish economy. The you also said: "The least that Turkey now owes us... is to facilitate the re-integration of Greece into Nato."

Although I don't have any idea what you wanted to mean by using the phrase "us", this expression seems to regard a foreign country as a heritor. On the other hand, a considerable amount of loans to communist countries, such as Poland and Romania, have been pledged by the member countries of Nato.

If the majority of Greek electors bring Mr. Papandreu's anti-Nato Party to power, it is their business and domestic affairs which everyone should only respect and accept as a result of free democratic procedure.

When it comes to Turkey, it will be generally admitted that she has always been a loyal member of Nato alliance and the free world of democracy. She will also accept whatever party comes to power in the future, even when the reasons some strident of her allies.

Yours faithfully,  
SELMIN ERGIN,  
Bukurest 59 M. Köy,  
Istanbul,  
Turkey.

## Decent anonymity

From Canon R. Robson  
Sir, Alfred Friendly's article in the Times (May 30) is a very relevant and revealing personal names to strangers. I would suggest that the reluctance is a vestigial symptom of a primitive fear of giving a real advantage to a potential enemy.

The name of one of our staff, past and present, in Parliament and in your columns.

I have been associated with Mind since 1964 and I have had an opportunity to be involved in the whole range of its work. Moreover, in my capacity as a social worker in a small London hospital I have seen the well the problems and difficulties of people who are mentally ill.

Perhaps the variety of the comments which have been made illustrate the complexity of the work of Mind and the challenges which are faced by any organization, or indeed individual, working in the field of mental health. The provision of community services, the training of staff, the rights of patients, public attitudes, conditions in mental hospitals are but a few of the elements in the pattern of concern for those identified with the care and the cause of mental illness and mentally handicapped people.

It has long been voiced, and apparently accepted by everyone, that the mental health services need more energy, money, vision and change. Mind upholds this view. It has endeavoured to inspire, alter and provide facilities both practical and educational and to keep in the public eye the plight of people suffering from mental disorders, some of whose

## TV portrayals of Germans

From Mr. David Weston  
Sir, I accept that television programmes making the Second World War as their theme are nothing if not simplistic in their stereotyped portrayal of Germans, but interference with programming would be inexcusable, and interference is always what is implicitly advocated when phrases such as the time has come to consider more seriously the effect... are used (May 21).

I fear that Dr. Peter Jenks and his fellow correspondents underestimate the intelligence of television viewers; the public do not generally believe that the Germans are our "enemies", any more than they believe that all Americans wear spurs or that policemen sleep with their helmets on.

Television producers consider only what is pertinent to programme making (with the exception of one recent instance, perhaps), taking into account public tastes, and rightly so: that they are free to indulge in bad taste, bad manners, and superficiality is a good thing.

We may disapprove, but as long as such programmes continue to be watched, they will continue to be made. Have Mr. Jenks and friends considered whether it would be entirely to our benefit were their protest to succeed?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID JOHN WESTON,  
17 Clapton Road,  
Waltham,  
Surrey,  
May 21.

## A testing time for monetarism

From Professor I. L. Pearce  
Sir, Professor Hayek (May 31) defends monetarism against the charge (Mr. Godley, May 24) that prices largely have been increasing faster than the money supply by pointing to the experience "as old as inflation itself" that when inflation accelerates prices always rise faster than the quantity of money.

Professor Hayek is of course right about inflation in general. At a certain stage money becomes the parcel in the parlour game; whoever holds it longest runs the greatest risk. But I do not believe that Professor Hayek can be right about contemporary United Kingdom events. All the evidence suggests that in recent years increases in the money supply have followed wage increases. They have not been the immediate cause of wage increases.

For some years now industry has relied mainly upon newly created money from banks to pay the annual round of wage increases. With ever increasing pay demands cash flow is never sufficient to meet the needs of employers. Prices are put up as wage costs go up but by the time the extra revenue comes to hand yet another wage rise is on the table and still more money must be printed by the banks. Wage increases cause increases in the money supply.

The evidence for this is clear from the Blue Book, National Income and Expenditure. Between 1972 and 1978, industrial and commercial companies increased their bank borrowing by £20,000m. If individuals were, as Professor Hayek suggests, getting rid of their money as quickly as possible before it loses value, why is it that between 1972 and 1978 private persons in the United Kingdom actually increased their bank deposits and cash by £16,000m?

If monetarism means believing that historically and over the long run the money stock keeps pace with prices, so that both are part of an "engine" which cannot function if either phenomenon is halted, then no doubt monetarism is right. But this is a vastly different proposition from that canvassed by Milton Friedman.

There can be little doubt that if wages continue to increase with no more money printed, industry will be bound to spend 100 per cent of its retained profits (if any) to pay wage increases instead of the 50 per cent it currently uses for this purpose. And when that comes, there will be large scale reductions in output followed by dismissals and bankruptcies or takeovers by foreign investors who have cash enough to buy our capital at bargain prices.

At the same time there is little doubt that in 50 years' time when we have recovered our sanity the whole episode will appear as a tiny temporary hiccup in the 100-year statistical series on which Professor Friedman and others base their present simplistic beliefs. Prices and the money stock will have moved together, almost!

The solution is to stop the pay rise. It is employers who make pay awards, it is therefore employers who have to stop making them. Currently they are galloping to their own destruction as they now their empty tills must be signalling.

Yours faithfully,  
I. L. PEARCE,  
Department of Economics,  
The University,  
Southampton,  
Hampshire,  
June 2.

## Attack on Mind official

From Lady Bingley  
Sir, As chairman of Mind I am writing to express our collective dismay about the attacks which have been made on us and some members of our staff, past and present, in Parliament and in your columns.

I have been associated with Mind since 1964 and I have had an opportunity to be involved in the whole range of its work. Moreover, in my capacity as a social worker in a small London hospital I have seen the well the problems and difficulties of people who are mentally ill.

Perhaps the variety of the comments which have been made illustrate the complexity of the work of Mind and the challenges which are faced by any organization, or indeed individual, working in the field of mental health. The provision of community services, the training of staff, the rights of patients, public attitudes, conditions in mental hospitals are but a few of the elements in the pattern of concern for those identified with the care and the cause of mental illness and mentally handicapped people.

It has long been voiced, and apparently accepted by everyone, that the mental health services need more energy, money, vision and change. Mind upholds this view. It has endeavoured to inspire, alter and provide facilities both practical and educational and to keep in the public eye the plight of people suffering from mental disorders, some of whose

## The PLO and Israel

From Mr. B. Greenman  
Sir, In today's leader (June 2) on page 17 of The Times, you appear to support the new initiative of the European Community which "would point to the creation of a Palestinian entity, perhaps an independent state, in the parts of pre-1948 Palestine which Israel occupied in 1967 and from which, in a peace settlement based on Resolution 242, she should withdraw."

Even Eric Heffer on page 16 of today's Times suggests: "It is time Israel recognised that the Palestinians have a right to a state of their own and if that means talking to the PLO then so be it."

Meanwhile, on page 6 of today's Times there is a report from your Correspondent in Beirut that the dominant group in the PLO cancelled its annual congress in Damascus this weekend with a statement of intent in which "it reiterated its determination to accomplish... the liquidation of

## Mrs Thatcher and the EEC budget

From Mr. Michael Latham, MP for Melton (Conservative)  
Sir, Oh, come on! Please take your Euro-blinkers off! If Mrs Thatcher had not adopted a "strident" tone (June 3), how much refund do you think she would have got? How much did the dulcet tones of her Conservative and Labour predecessors get? It was precisely because she pitched the issue to the top of the pile of political priorities that she was able to achieve such a dramatic diplomatic victory. If her negotiating tactics had really been "poor", would the French newspapers have been talking about Waterloo?

This country now has the strongest and most effective leadership in foreign affairs since the combination of Churchill and Eden. Some of us in the Tory party believe that a "strident" line in European policy has much to commend it—at least it brings results.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL LATHAM,  
House of Commons,  
June 3.

From Lord Balogh  
Sir, If the tribulations of the last 25 years have taught us one definite lesson, it is that full employment and stability are totally incompatible without an explicit long-term consensus on incomes. It has been a difficult learning process; but Mr. Callaghan has set his seal on it now and so has Mr. Jack Jones, both erstwhile power-holders. Of course a one-sided imposition of a wages freeze or even restraint will not work; rather, it will work only (like the present monetarist experiment) at an unacceptable level of unemployment and loss of national real income.

"Free collective bargaining" leads into the trap, where the weak, the old and the sick perish. There has been no British Government in the last 25 years which has not been forced to adopt an incomes policy. They failed to deal with our basic problems, and were obliged in the end to deflate and increase unemployment. This was because they regarded incomes policy as a temporary, emergency intervention.

In fact, an incomes policy, as the magnificent success of Austria shows, is a necessary permanent adaptation of economic management to the needs of the modern economy. With the increasing concentration of economic power on both sides of industry, the balancing mechanism of a mixed market economy, which never worked well, is paralysed. Oligopoly enables the employer to shift the rise in (wages) cost on to the consumer. In the process, many firms go under, and the industrial base on which our existence depends is eroded.

Further nationalisation (however well justified in specific instances) will not deal with the basic problem. Nor can rational planning, and stimulus to investment be successful in an economy in which the three quarters of total costs and incomes are uncontrolled and leaping. What the country needs is a package which ensures confidence in the fairness of the sacrifice needed and calls out the response for which the British have, in the past, been famous. As it is, we are drifting towards a class war.

Yours etc.,  
THOMAS BALOGH,  
Balliol College,  
Oxford.

power of articulation are, also, often severely diminished.

We are proud of our achievements and grateful for the support we receive from Government and a wide cross-section of the community, and we were particularly appreciative of Sir George Young's recent warm tribute. The policy of Mind is decided upon by its council of management which includes amongst its members psychiatrists, social workers, psychiatric nurses and academics.

The issue upon which Mr. van der Stoep chose to attack Mind (Parliamentary Report, May 15), especially in the person of its director, Tony Smythe, was that of Broadmoor which is, in fact, only one of a whole range of issues in which Mind is involved. Also, it is not to be a letter from Professor Hill (May 27) who appears to be unaware of Mind's contribution to mental health in such fields as the care of the elderly, rehabilitation, accommodation, day care and prevention. Mr. Levin's identification of the constitutional issues raised by an MP's immoderate and false accusations against our director (article, May 21) was very welcome and perhaps deserved some response from parliamentarians.

It only needs to be added that in such a complex and neglected area of need, controversy is an inevitable consequence of Mind's effectiveness.

Yours faithfully,  
JULIET M. BINGLEY,  
Chairman,  
Mind (National Association for Mental Health),  
22 Harley Street, W1,  
May 30.

the Zionist entity, politically, militarily, culturally and ideologically."

Is any further comment needed?

Yours faithfully,  
B. GREENMAN,  
The Pantiles,  
14 Bedford Road,  
Moor Park,  
Northwood,  
Middlesex,  
June 2.

## Name-dropper

From Mr. William Kingston  
Sir, It would be a pity if the value of "Big Game" ideas (on Ireland) (May 23) were to be obscured by an awkward name.

Why try to develop (Islands of the North Atlantic) for what, to much of the world's attention, are the same countries?

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM KINGSTON,  
Lecturer in Innovation,  
University of Dublin,  
May 30.

## Sanctions against Iran

From Professor Paul Wilkinson  
Sir, I was appalled to learn, while abroad on a lecture trip, that a revolt of backbench MPs had caused the Government to abandon comprehensive trade sanctions against Iran, thus driving a coach and horses through the EEC's commendable and surprisingly firm joint stand.

The MPs involved, in both major parties, are apparently unrepentant, even proud, of their action: one hears of boasts that they have "curbed the authority of the British Parliament". Do they not realise what they have done? By undermining the EEC foreign ministers' surprisingly strong joint stand they have destroyed the credibility as a reliable and determined ally in the struggle to uphold international law, to punish Iran for its abduction of the United States mission, and to force them to release the Americans.

They have shown that, at the drop of a hat, and for the sake of petty commercial interests (British exports to Iran are a tiny proportion of our international trade), they are prepared to withdraw moral support from the Cabinet and the Foreign Secretary in the midst of a dangerous international crisis. Also, they have shown all too clearly that even when the superb example of British SAS and police success against international terrorism is still fresh in our minds, many MPs have not even begun to understand the principles at stake or the action required in the wider battle to defeat international terrorism.

One hears rumours that the Foreign Secretary is to be given a "political adviser" to ensure that he does not in future get out of step with parliamentary opinion! Let us hope the Prime Minister scotch this absurd proposal. If the Government's foreign policy had been led from behind there would have been no peaceful settlement of the Zimbabwe conflict, and no fair resolution of the EEC budgetary crisis. It is about time that the Conservative parliamentary party realised that they have a far better ministerial team than they deserve at the Foreign Office, a team capable of lifting its eyes above party chamberlain commercial greed.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL WILKINSON,  
Professor of International Relations,  
University of Aberdeen,  
Department of Politics,  
Edward Weir Building,  
Old Aberdeen,  
June 2.

## Anglicans and Rome

From Mr. Christopher Benson  
Sir, As an ordinary, middle-ground Anglican layman, I was much saddened by the Reverend J. Scott's letter of May 31. I really had thought that such "Christianity is better than your Christianity" posturing was becoming a thing of the past.

If we concern ourselves with deciding what is wrong with each other's churches we shall make no progress at all towards the unity to which we are so clearly called. This, I believe, can only be achieved not by eliminating differences between churches but by accepting and rejoicing in the variety of their gifts "but the same Spirit" (1 Corinthians 12), and by holding fast to the great truths we have in common.

The Church of England itself, with its many complexities, shows that diversity in unity is possible. Tristram is not a bad occasion to reflect on that!

Yours faithfully,  
C. G. BENSON,  
1 Teasdale Avenue,  
Monks Park,  
Stratford,  
May 31.

## An old friend

From Mrs D. L. Banfield  
Sir, I would suggest that about as many children think of a black man when they see a goliard, as think of a Black Death when they sing "Ring a Ring of roses".

Personally I think of marneled and hot air balloons. Please leave our best symbols alone.

Yours faithfully,  
JENNY BANFIELD,  
Frog Pile,  
Goring-on-Thames,  
Reading,  
Berkshire,  
June 2.







and more concern is being expressed the need to protect our environment, enough being done to prevent man destroying himself? This report, shed on World Environment Day, at some of the issues and conflicts the launching of the World Conservation Strategy

# SURVIVAL



Montage: Trevni Sit-on

David Attenborough says man must curb his numbers

## The alternative: conservation or disaster

lization that the world was in grave danger. Today they are a common sight in zoos throughout the world. But people had, it is recognized that there were mistakes. The seventeenth century, for example, the dodo, a bird from the island of Mauritius, was hunted into extinction by sailors in search of food. In the nineteenth century, the passenger pigeon was once so numerous that it was a pest. It was hunted and exterminated. In the 1950s, a passenger pigeon was discovered. It was one of two, but it was in imminent danger of disappearing. It was urged that it must be done. They argued that species once exterminated has gone for ever. But, they said, old us criminally if we allowed elephants, rhinoceros, giant tortoises to disappear from the earth. So, funds were launched. International organizations set up. It was to be a response to a crisis of those who were in danger, and establish breeding centres in captivity. But now the movement began to face powerful opposition. Reserving large tracts of land for the benefit of animals usually means denying it to people. The conservationists argued that marshes should not be drained if they were the last known site of rare plants; that forests should not be felled and covered with concrete if they provided essential refuges for wild creatures; that airports should not be built on estuaries that were vital staging posts for migratory waterfowl.

So conservation came to be seen as the enemy of development — as pro-animal and therefore anti-man. The battle was joined. Support for conservation grew steadily as the plight of struggling animals and plants was increasingly recognized. But its strength in the face of the huge forces demanding development was puny, and the



processes of despoliation continued.

Mechanized farming made increasingly efficient use of land in order to feed the world's burgeoning population. In Britain hedges that had harboured hundreds of plant species and provided a home for insects, mammals and songbirds were rooted out to make bigger, more easily tilled fields. Ponds, since they produced no crop, were filled in. On the coasts, giant tankers, the largest ships ever built by man, fished and smothered thousands of sea birds in oil. In the tropics Third World countries in need of foreign earnings abandoned the carefully worked-out felling regimes which allowed for planned regeneration, and cut down forests wholesale, ripping out the valuable hardwoods and leaving devastation in their place. In the seas, men everywhere continued to fish as intensively as they knew how, and refused to draw any conclusions from the fact that although their fishing techniques were increasingly efficient, their catches were producing fewer and smaller fish.

And now, at the beginning of the 1980s, we have reached a third stage and come to a third realization. Neither breeding rare species in zoos, nor protecting isolated tracts of land is going to be enough to prevent ecological disaster. Laws established to keep our shores free from pollution are valueless, if out on the open ocean tankers by illegal intent or major accident spill their cargoes into the sea. Guarding whales in Hawaii will not preserve them if other nations allow their whale-hunters to kill the animals when they swim away on their migratory journeys. Saving lakes and swamps from destruction by drainage serves no purpose if, perhaps in another country, the headwaters of the rivers that flow into them are be-

ing poisoned. Man's technological powers are now so great that the problems he creates have worldwide effects. Now they can be dealt with only by concerted international action.

The World Conservation Strategy, launched last March, is a response to this grave situation. It is important not only because it takes a global view, but because it makes plain that the belief that conservation and development are opposed is wholly mistaken. It demonstrates, with irrefutable logic, that the world can sustain its rapidly increasing population of human beings only if its natural resources are carefully protected. Development can proceed only if we conserve. If we fail to husband our resources on ecologically sensible lines, then development will become impossible. So conservation is no longer solely a moral imperative. It is an essential condition of survival.

The short-sighted profiteering way in which we are labouring to bring about our own destruction can be seen all around us, but nowhere more vividly than in the rain forests that once covered so much of the land in the tropics. These jungles are the greatest treasure of biological diversity in the world. The full variety of the life they contain is still unknown to us. From them we have already drawn all kinds of riches. Their plants have provided drugs, raw materials such as rubber, and a great variety of fruit and other foods. It would be absurd to suppose that we have already discovered everything in them that could be useful to us.

Even apart from their own intrinsic value, they are crucial elements in the natural cycles of the earth. They enrich the atmosphere with the oxygen they produce as a by-product of their growth. They act as sponges, soaking up the torrential tropical rains, and releasing the water steadily and continuously through the rivers that flow from them. Cutting them down can bring disaster within a few years. The biological communities they contain are destroyed, and may well be lost forever. The rains they once absorbed now fall on naked land and run off immediately, and since the soil is no longer held by a mesh of roots, they carry it with them. So the land is stripped of its fertile covering and becomes a waste of ravines and scrub.

During the wet season, the rivers turn into raging turbulent floods. During the dry, they disappear entirely. And the lowlands below them, which once were watered throughout the year, become alternately swamps and deserts.

Huge hydro-electric dams built at vast expense across the river further down its course and designed to provide power for decades, fill up with silt and become useless within a few years. And yet, although all these consequences are well known and easily seen, men are still cutting down the rain forests so swiftly that if they continue to do so at the same rate, none will exist anywhere at the end of this century, except perhaps for a small patch in the basin of the Amazon.

Similar stories of frantic exploitation can be told about seas and lakes, woodlands and moorlands all over the world. Today it is believed that at least a thousand species of animals and plants are on the verge of disappearing for ever. We now realize that the endangered creatures which first roused our concern a quarter of a century ago were merely the alarm signals of comprehensive catastrophe. If mankind is to survive, he has to protect the fertility of the earth. If he does not, if he continues to destroy the natural world from which he sprang and which has sustained him so far, then he will face mass starvation within the next few generations.

Only by cooperating internationally along the lines described by the World Conservation Strategy can that disaster be averted. Yet even this will not alone save him in the long term. The world is of finite size. Its resources are not unlimited. Mankind is already making a demand upon them many times greater than any other species has ever done. Yet he continues to allow his numbers to increase at an ever accelerating speed. If that increase continues, the world's resources, no matter how carefully they are cherished, will ultimately be insufficient to sustain him. Some time, in some way, he must learn to curb his numbers. If he does not, then those natural processes that still lie beyond his control will do it for him.

The World Conservation Strategy represents several firsts in nature conservation.

It is the first time that governments, non-governmental organizations and experts throughout the world have been involved in preparing a global conservation document.

It is the first time that it has been clearly shown how conservation can contribute to the development objectives of governments, industry, commerce, organized labour and the professions.

And it is the first time that development has been suggested as a major means of achieving conservation, instead of being viewed as an obstruction to it.

*Peter Scott*

Midland Bank congratulates the World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme on their sponsorship of the World Conservation Strategy.

**Midland Bank**  
Midland Bank Limited

Mr Attenborough is the naturalist, broadcaster and author whose television series *Life on Earth* has just ended on BBC 1.



## SURVIVAL

The increasing rarity of certain species is matched  
by sharp increase in price

## No decline in endangered species trading

In 1979 300,000 marine turtles, 16,000 whales, 500,000 spotted cats and two million crocodiles were slaughtered for their products; a further 200,000 primates were used for biomedical research and zoos, and approximately 10 million birds were sold for pets and other industrial uses. Orchids, cacti, aloe and a variety of other plants were also traded in very significant quantities. The sheer volume of this trade is alarming and poses a threat to the survival of many species.

The main markets for these products are Western Europe, the United States and Japan, while countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Taiwan provide the bulk of the raw materials. Between 1972 and 1975, the number of wildlife items imported into the United States rose from 1,700,000 to 164,600,000. Germany is now responsible for about 60 per cent of the world's entire trade in spotted cat skins, and Japan accounts for up to 80 per cent of the trade in tortoiseshell.

No doubt one of the factors that has accelerated the rise in the trade in endangered species is the increased rarity of the species themselves, matched by corresponding increases in price. No single product illustrates this better than rhinoceros horn. Whether ground into a powder for use as an aphrodisiac, or fashioned into dagger sheaths, it commands a fantastic price. In certain Far East countries its retail price (unadjusted for inflation) has risen more than 20 times since 1975.

According to a recent report by the International

Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) the value of ivory imports into certain countries — such as Japan, Hongkong and the United States — increased 89 times between 1950 and 1978. The import figure for 1978 was 993,143 kilograms, equivalent to more than 50,000 elephants. The inevitable result of such enormous price rises is poaching, smuggling and ultimately extinction of the species concerned.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of such trade is the trivial nature of the products themselves. Elephant tusks are cut up into piano keys, billiard balls and trinkets; crocodile skins are used in handbags, belts, wallets and briefcases; turtle meat is made into soup, the skin from the flippers into handbags, and the shell transformed into jewelry boxes and spectacle frames; and oil from the sperm whale is added to leathers to make them more supple.

In Taiwan there even exists a brewery that imports 2,000kg of tiger bones a year (from about 200 tigers) from Indonesia and Thailand, for the manufacture of tiger bone wine, which is reputed as a tonic and is sold at \$1.25 a bottle. Such trade is obscene and should be condemned.

Encouraging attempts have been made to control the wildlife trade, by far the most significant being the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), signed in Washington in 1973. It came into effect in 1975 and has been ratified by more than 60 nations.

Its primary purpose is to monitor and regulate the trade in endangered species and their products by means

of a licensing system. Those species considered to be most threatened are listed in an appendix and are banned from commercial trade. An other appendix lists those species which may be allowed to enter trade when a permit has been granted by the licensing authority.

A permanent secretariat has been set up in Switzerland to administer CITES and centres exist in Britain and the United States to monitor specific aspects of the wildlife trade (TRAFFIC Trade Records Analysis of Flora Fauna). The parties meet every two years to review the status of the species in the appendices, and to revise the administrative procedures.

There are unfortunately factors which limit the effectiveness of CITES. Many important centres of wildlife trade, such as Thailand and Singapore, have yet to ratify the convention and therefore operate no controls. Other countries that have ratified it have done so only on condition that trade in certain species is allowed to continue.

Ratification of CITES in many countries was preceded by a huge increase in wildlife traffic. In Britain, for example, 499,384 cat skins were imported by the fur industry in 1976 before the convention was implemented by the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act of that year, presumably so as to avoid licensing restrictions imposed by the Act.

Britain is a big importer of wildlife products. In 1978 (the latest year for which data have been published) 22,000 'civet' skins and 15,000 mink skins were imported, about half of which were then re-exported. The country also imported 21,815 reticulated python skins — sufficient to stretch



Poachers dance for joy around the corpse of the fallen elephant.

head-to-tail from London to Brighton — for the manufacture of handbags, belts and similar articles.

A question in the House of Lords last February elicited the information that the Government has brought only three prosecutions under the Endangered Species Act, and customs seizures in 1979 were about half those recorded for 1978 (when there were 234).

The situation in Britain is likely to change for the worse over the next few years. Public expenditure cuts are likely to reduce the already unsatisfactory customs procedures and it is feared that a new draft regulation to be published shortly by the European Commission will further dilute the effectiveness of British controls.

Many wildlife organizations would like to see specific improvements in the Endangered Species Act to close loopholes and to extend controls over a wider

number of species. Legislation is clearly one way of preventing over-exploitation of wildlife species. Perhaps more important is a fundamental change in our attitude to wildlife. One hopes that governments will grasp the initiative in the 1980s and pledge themselves to providing a secure future, not only for the human species, but for our neighbours on this planet as well.

Tim Clarke  
wildlife campaigner,  
Friends of the Earth

## Fund's £1m to save wildlife

After vegetating for decades, two central Asian species of bamboo have chosen this year to flower, with the result that the giant panda, which relies on the bamboo for food, is suffering severe deprivation. But, though China's pandas are in trouble, it would seem that in Britain pandas—or at least their images—are everywhere. On posters, coasters, books and badges, ties and T-shirts, the two-toned emblem of the World Wildlife Fund crouches awkwardly and smiles benignly.

So all-embracing is the marketing of the panda label that it comes as some surprise that only 5 per cent of the money raised by WWF is from trading. The rest comes from donations, membership, interest and dividends, legacies, corporate appeals and the promotion of High Street products which bear, sometimes unrecognisably, WWF's bear-like logo.

Of the £1.5m the fund raised last year just under £1m was devoted to conservation work, including education services to schools. The other £500,000 was spent on the salaries of 65 United Kingdom staff members, office overheads and running the fund-raising programme. Of the £1m actually devoted to wildlife conservation and education, one third was spent in the United Kingdom, largely on land purchases, and two thirds abroad.

The whole raison d'être of the World Wildlife Fund is to raise money, and to do this, WWF attempts to attract experienced managerial staff to whom it pays reasonable salaries. Their task is to persuade people from the business world to contribute to the cause, and it is argued that they could not succeed if forced to behave like a pauper at the prince's court.

The contrast between the mode of operation of WWF and that of campaigning groups like Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace is complete. FOF has an annual budget of £150,000, and with this money somehow employs 21 full-time staff, of whom 13 are campaigners, and the remainder handle administration, printing and the like. FOF has 250 United Kingdom local groups.

FOE's income is derived in equal parts from supporters' contributions, special fundraising events, and the marketing of its reports, posters and badges. Since, at present, trading does no more than break even, the money which FOF can spend each year on its campaigning programme is effectively £10,000, a derisory sum to office premises provided free by the Rowntree Social Service Trust, its impact would be seriously reduced.



Chia Chia, male half of Britain's favourite Giant Panda pair, eats with more alacrity now that his partner, Ching Ching, has recovered from major surgery.

If FOF is run on a minute budget, Greenpeace, arguably the most cost-effective, out-and-out campaigning group in the United Kingdom, lives on a prayer. Its income last year was £125,000, one third of which came from trading profits and the rest from donations and fund-raising events like sponsored walks. Its eight full-time staff and office overheads account for only £25,000 a year, and salaries would have to double for its workers to reach the bread-line. The remainder of its money goes to keeping the Greenpeace boat, the Rainbow Warrior, provisioned and aloft.

Thanks to the maritime dimension the Rainbow gives to its campaigning, Greenpeace has achieved some spectacular successes, the most notable of which was its helping in 1978 of the Orkney grey seal cull. After the fiasco this caused, there was no cull in 1979, and something like 10,000 seal cubs were saved. In 1980, with another cull likely, the campaign will be renewed.

Greenpeace has taken a risky course in objecting to whaling off Iceland, nuclear waste dumping off Spain, and the importation into the United Kingdom of nuclear fuel from foreign reactors. The recent High Court judgment against it for demonstrating its dislike of British Nuclear Fuels' radioactive imports into Barrow Dock is likely to set it back by £40,000, a derisory sum to the marketing of its reports, posters and badges. Since, at present, trading does no more than break even, the money which FOF can spend each year on its campaigning programme is effectively £10,000, a derisory sum to office premises provided free by the Rowntree Social Service Trust, its impact would be seriously reduced.

As Greenpeace has discovered, persuading governments to change their policies can be a costly business. But, as anyone who has witnessed the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme can

testify, so too can it be to exert any influence UNEP, established in 1972, conference Human Environment, become a worldwide headquarters for the environmental movement. The pros and cons of the environmental movement are many and varied, but the fact remains that the environmental movement is a real force.

The outstanding question is whether the environmental movement should be a part of the government machinery, or whether it should remain an external force, as it is at present. The answer is not clear, but the environmental movement is a real force.

Year by year the balance has worsened. The environmental movement is a real force, and it is a force that is growing. The environmental movement is a real force, and it is a force that is growing.

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## Government proposals get the bird

Last autumn, the Government produced a series of proposals for changes in wildlife legislation, proposals which received an enthusiastic reception from the voluntary nature conservation bodies. As far as protection of species is concerned, they fall in the essential respect of enforcement and as habitat safeguard they come nowhere near to meeting present needs.

Government has traditionally left the advancement of wildlife protection in the hands of private members. In 1954 Parliament passed a reasonably comprehensive Protection of Birds Act but it was not until 1975 that the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act gave limited protection to a few rare plants and even fewer animals, one of which, the Large Blue butterfly, is now extinct in Britain.

The present proposals to amend the legislation are mostly in the nature of fine tuning for the Protection of Birds Act and there continues to be one fundamental weakness in all conservation laws: the absence of special provisions for enforcement. Few police and customs officers possess the

skills to identify protected species, including the "parasitoid" of those for which there are international trade restrictions: the ability to handle frightened birds and animals equipped with natural defences; and greater knowledge of the whole subject than offenders who have a good chance of talking their way out of trouble.

To assist the police and customs a unique service is provided by RSPCA inspectors, who operate particularly in welfare legislation, and the RSPB's species protection department, which investigates reported offences, running at more than 1,500 a year against the Protection of Birds Acts alone. However, there is no voluntary agency involved in enforcing the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act, and there has been only one prosecution under this legislation since 1975.

Many countries now have a statutory wildlife service to undertake enforcement and related tasks. In Britain the Nature Conservancy Council, which advises government on nature conservation issues, conspicuously avoids involvement in enforcement problems. Pending the establishment of a separate enforcement

agency, I firmly believe that the NCC should be charged with providing this specialist assistance to police and customs.

Important as it is to protect species, there is a greater need for means to safeguard the habitats on which wildlife depends. Such legislative safeguards as exist for important wildlife habitats date from the National Parks and Access to Open Countryside Act 1949, when Britain's countryside was much more varied and richer for wildlife than it is today. This Act established the Nature Conservancy (now succeeded by the NCC), and the system of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which NCC selects using exacting criteria.

SSSIs are the prime nature conservation areas in Britain and today there are some 2,700 biological sites covering approximately 5 per cent of the land surface. These sites have no explicit protection though their status is taken into account in determining developments subject to planning control; this system works reasonably well in evaluating where the balance of local and national advantage lies. However, most SSSIs lie in rural areas where the major threats to them are agriculture and forestry, both exempt from

planning control. It is estimated that some 4 per cent to 5 per cent of SSSIs are severely damaged or destroyed each year, frequently by activities supported by government grants.

Protection therefore depends on acquisition but the ability of the NCC, which has powers of compulsory purchase, and voluntary bodies to buy land is severely limited. The NCC's grant-in-aid is some £9m, equivalent to about one cup of BR coffee a head of the population. Of this well below £1m is actually available for site safeguard. In recent years the amount spent by NCC has been matched or exceeded by the voluntary bodies.

Government accepts that something needs to be done to control losses of important wildlife areas, but is reluctant to grasp the problem firmly. Indeed, it might not be acting at all but for its international obligations under the EEC Directive on Bird Conservation and the Ramsar convention on the protection of wetlands, which obliges it to safeguard certain sites.

It has therefore proposed that the Secretary of State should be able to designate sites where the landowner would be obliged to notify the NCC of any proposed change in land use so that,

were this to result in harm to its scientific importance, the NCC might negotiate a management agreement, or failing that acquire the site compulsorily.

On the face of it, this seems a great step forward but closer scrutiny shows it is far from the case. Designation will take place only after the Secretary of State has consulted other interested departments which will not unreasonably oppose those where they see a possible conflict with their own future interests: one might well expect that agriculture departments will resist designation of sites on land of high agricultural potential, as in the Somerset Levels or on the Wash. Indeed, landowning interests have been assured that the number of sites designated will be extremely small. Thus, most SSSIs will remain effectively unprotected, as at present.

I believe that all owners of SSSIs should be obliged to notify proposed changes of land use, and the NCC should be financed to negotiate realistic management payments where necessary, to maintain the scientific importance of any site. If agreement cannot be reached then the Secretary of State should have powers to make an order preventing harmful use of the area, and on this it should clearly be open to

the landowner and other interested parties to put forward their views so that the decision can take into account all relevant social and personal factors.

In this way, the need to buy sites in order to protect them would be reduced, and money available for conservation could usefully be channelled into constructive management measures. The increase in funds required to make a success of these proposals could be obtained from a redirection of a small part of agricultural support grants so that society would reward the land holder for managing our natural heritage responsibly, rather than assist its destruction to produce more butter, sugar or other products already in surplus.

The proposals would not affect farming or forestry over most of the land surface in Britain. They would ensure, however, that where a nationally important nature conservation site is at risk, the pros and cons of its protection could be fairly considered and that, if necessary, the farmer or forester could be fairly compensated for maintaining a part of the nation's heritage.

Ian Prest  
director, Royal Society  
for Protection of Birds

## Resources in the balance

Life on this teeming planet is, and always has been, a story of competing to make the fullest use of the earth's wealth of natural resources. Until geologically recent times the process was so ordered biologically that capital resources went on accumulating, and new resources were perpetually recycled without waste.

As prehistoric man felt his powers, he began to prejudice this efficient ecosystem by indiscriminate burning of forests, and by starting to exterminate animals. But up setting the delicate equilibrium on the globe came with the industrial technology and managerial enterprise of modern man.

The survival of industry, and indeed of mankind, depends on our ability rather quickly to outgrow attitudes presupposing unlimited reserves of natural resources, and an open licence to waste and exhaust them with impunity. Once that simple fact is thoroughly grasped, it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise new patterns of organization, technology and management. The urgent need for a drastic reappraisal derives not merely from environmental considerations, but also from such technological innovations as the microchip, the future energy budget and expanded travel opportunities, as well as from the profound disillusionment, especially among the younger generation, with the shabby rewards and stresses and burdens of the affluent society.

All these and other external forces are pressing broadly in the same direction—for a far-reaching overhaul of the economic and managerial styles of the mid-century, and their replacement by something more in harmony with the needs of mankind, as well as of nature. Much time has been frittered away in ignoring or denying the need for change.

Economists, bankers, investors, planners, consultants, engineers, chemists, physicists, designers of advertisements, media chiefs, managers, administrators and politicians are all still gaily pursuing outdated ideas and projects, of which they will not feel proud in the 1990s. As the Swinging Sixties look to us now, so the Easy-going Eighties may look then.

To discover what is wrong; to devise suitable, even painful, correctives; to enlist the will to apply them; and actually to bring about a change of course depend on a new approach, of which there are as yet only faint signs.

Environmentally, the first awakening has been in the relatively straightforward areas of checking the loss of endangered species, and countering pollution of air, land and water. Although many regarded conservation as simply an addition to the costs of industry, it has stimulated new environmental industries such as equipment for monitoring, protecting and cleansing the environment, for reducing noise and risks, for recycling valuable materials no longer just dumped on land or under water, for rehabilitating derelict sites, for enjoying wildlife and scenery and leisure, and so on.

Such industries contribute significantly to growth of markets and employment. A surprising number of studies of the costs of conservation show that gains have equalled or exceeded the investment. This is particularly marked where environmental requirements have been designed into new plant and processes; much less so, where they have been neglected at that stage and have had to be met by later modifications. Some large industries, such as oil and chemicals, have realized the importance of environment in choosing design, in making decisions, and in supervision. Many others,

however, still fail to see the environmental picture, positive, not a factor.

How, then, can priorities for the summing up? Indus to:

1. Face the fact that resources are drawn limited and over-exploited, and that the environment is being degraded. 2. Ensure that man every level have access to relevant data, at enough basic training to give the broad im, and particular he their activities. 3. Ensure that which affect both and environmentalis longer left to p bureaucrats and law are studied jointly. 4. On that basis, joint review of law through in the first enthusiasm, before enca had been g more flexible and dense methods. 5. More broadly, that the environme integral part of social responsibility. The challenge d different industries of the world, but fu ally the problems lar. Why should we that the practice have come about o decades, at a still primitive stage in the industrial revolt the only or the best. The best tradit enterprise and would condemn u seeking something i Today there are many and not yet c that industry may ready to march b wards common groi the environmental ment. The pros exciting.

Max Nic  
managing  
Environment



'In a silent, decent, clerical manner, they toasted Mr. Arabin with bumpers of claret.'

Barchester Towers by Anthony Trollope

**HARVEYS**  
SHIPPERS OF FINE WINES

12 Denmark Street, Bristol.



# CONDER

Conder contributes to a better environment

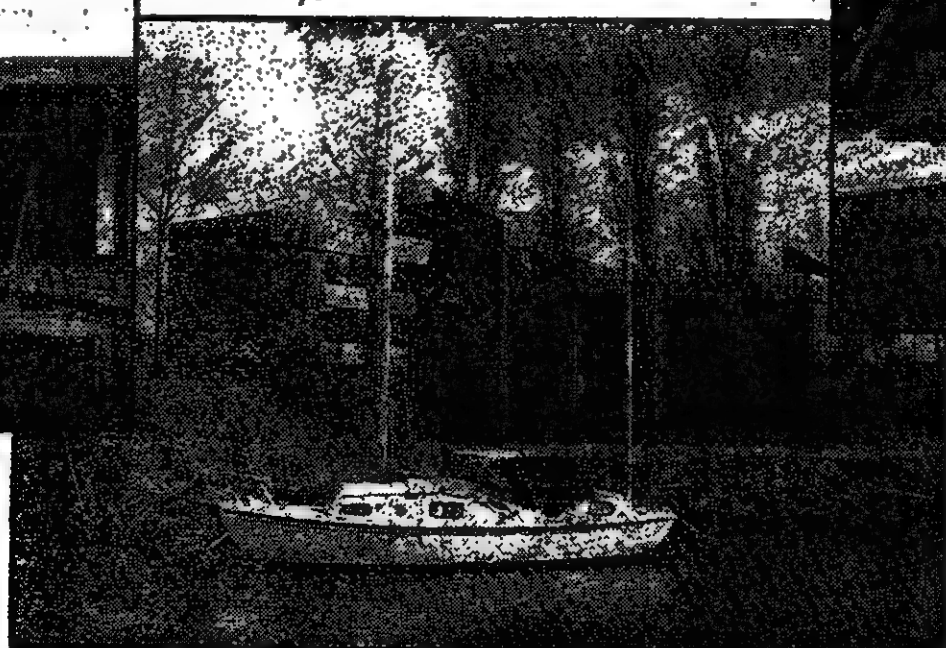
## Conder Buildings



Commercial Offices

People need buildings to live and work in. Our buildings are designed to harmonize with the surroundings and retain their appearance for a long time with minimum maintenance.

We also design and install Heating and Lighting Services for optimum fuel economy.

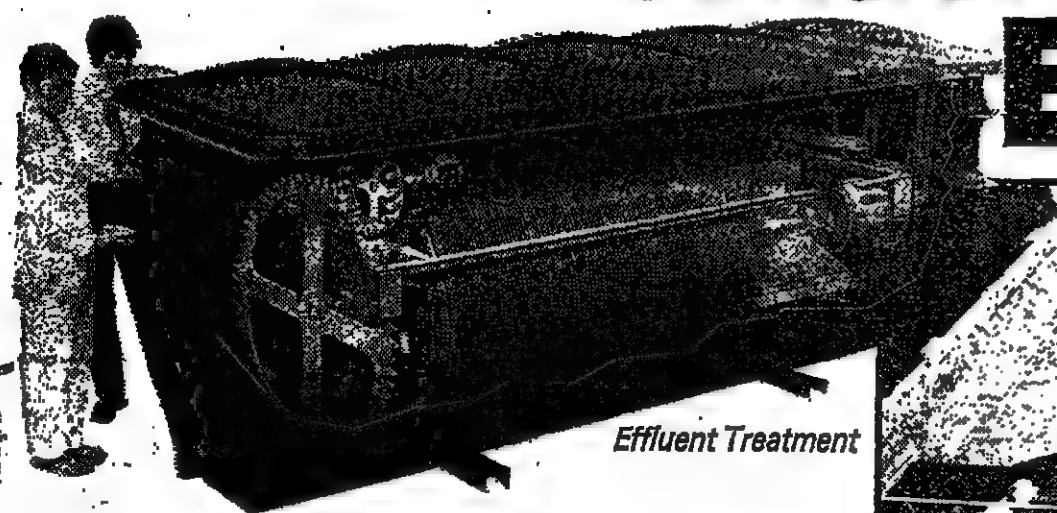


Council Offices



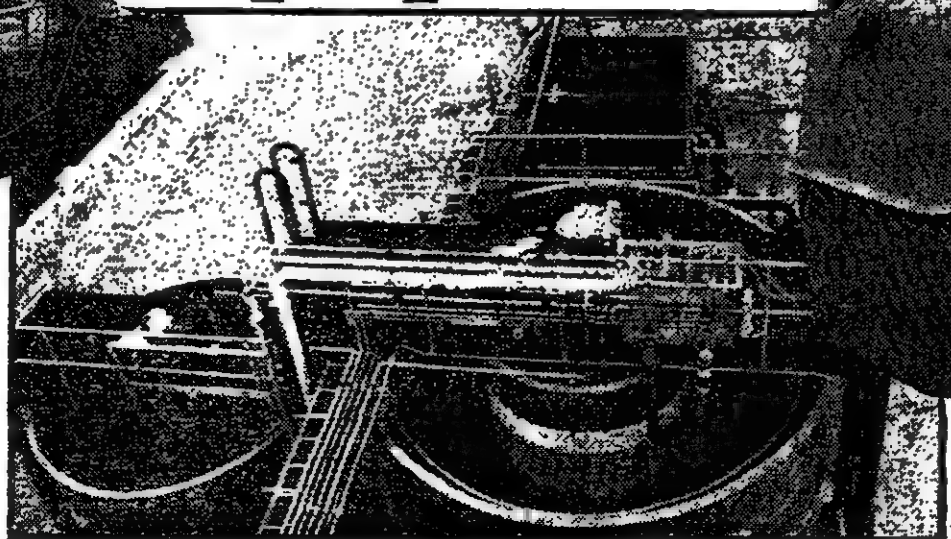
Sports Hall

## Conder Pollution Control Equipment

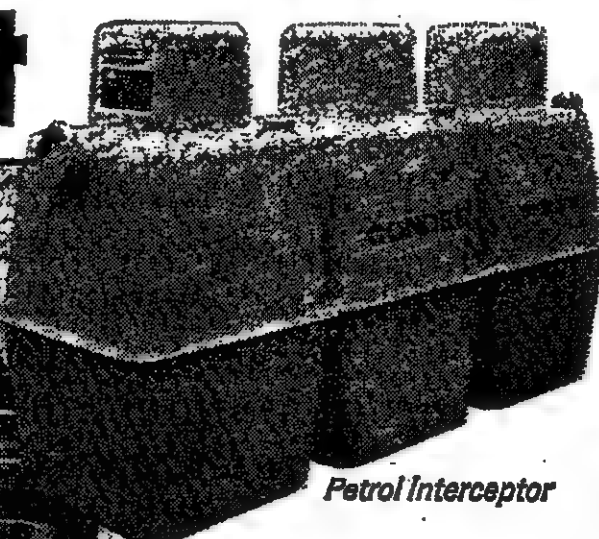


Effluent Treatment

Our advanced technology helps solve the problem of cleaning up Domestic and Industrial Effluent before discharge into rivers or the sea. Further purification enables water to be recycled.



Waste Water Recovery



Petrol Interceptor

## Conder Conservation Trust



The Trust, which owns 10% of Conder shares, uses its income to help protect our natural environment from progressive destruction by over-population, pollution and greedy exploitation. Sir Peter Scott summed it up when he said: "Human responsibility for the natural environment and respect for all life on earth are so important that conservation is probably the most vital task of our time".

The Trustees are:  
Sir Peter Scott CBE DSC  
Lord Renton KBE TD QC  
J B K Williams  
R T Cole  
Mrs E A L Cole  
A F J Russell



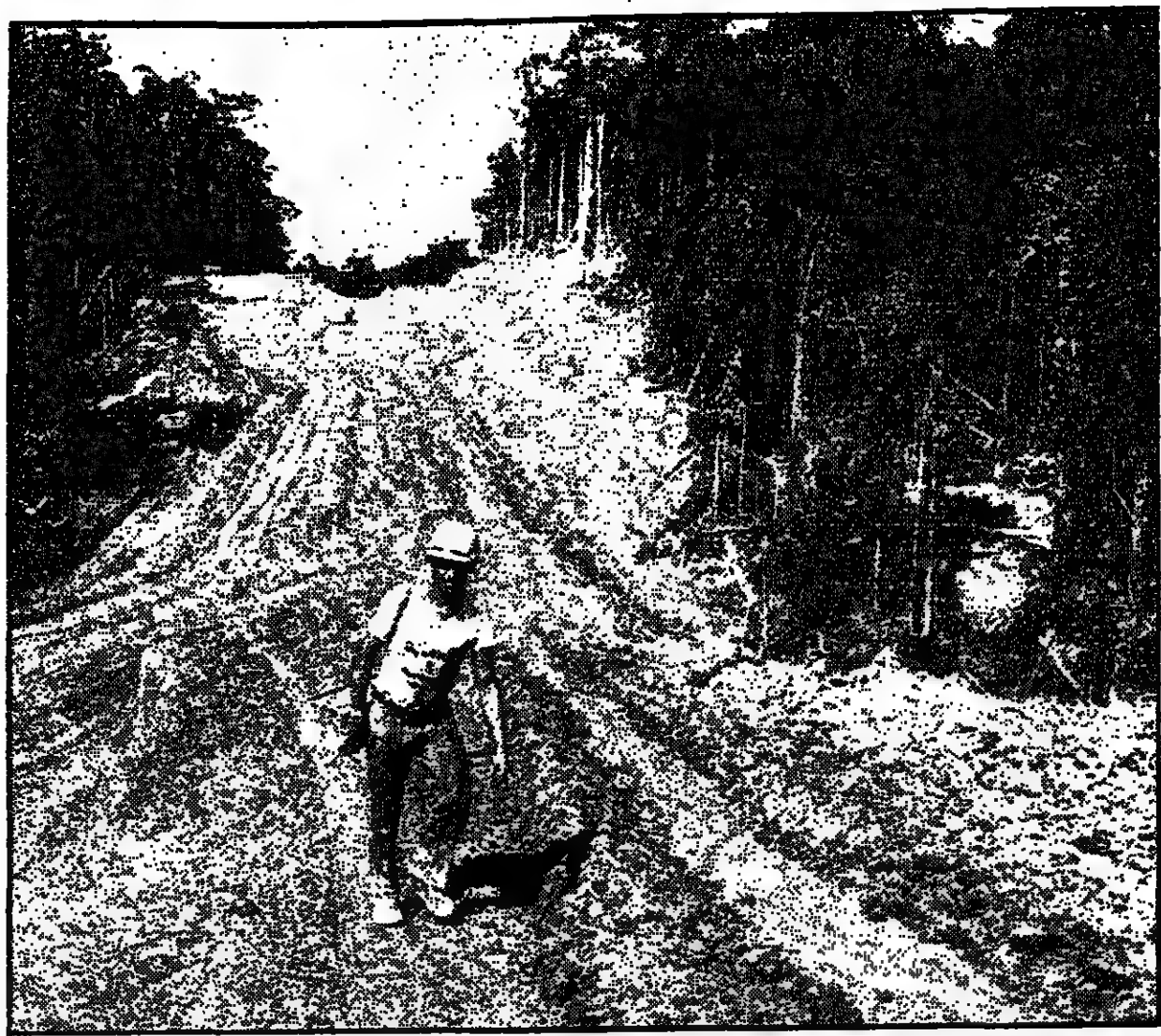
# CONDER

## International Limited





Half mankind is destroying forest, the other half rebuilding it



A cynical observer from outer space might wonder at the sanity of mankind. In China millions of hectares of new forest are being planted to provide shelter against wind erosion. In Europe, South Africa, Australasia and Brazil fast-growing plantations are being established to provide timber and pulp. Great efforts are being made to grow firewood and shelter belts in the Sahel, and in Java there is an urgent programme to recover devastated river catchments with new forests.

Yet in much of the tropics forest destruction proceeds at an alarming rate, estimated at between six million and 20 million hectares a year. On the Amazonian slopes of the Andes and in Nepal deforested catchments are falling apart from erosion. In India an estimated 6,000 million tonnes of soil, containing six million tonnes of nutrients, are lost every year.

A highway blasted through Amazonian forest in Brazil.

## Trees are natural capital

Huge volumes of timber that cannot be sold are burnt in clearing rain forest; yet an acute shortage of firewood afflicts millions in the drier tropics and in mountain regions. It seems that half of mankind is hell bent on destroying forest, while the other half is painstakingly rebuilding it.

Is there nothing that can be done to arrest this madness? Is it really necessary for us to lose an asset almost completely before we come to value it? And then to replace it artificially at great trouble and expense? There is, of course, little new in what is going on; except its scope and speed, and the fact that there are no further frontiers to conquer. For millennia good lands have been cleared for agriculture, and the remaining accessible forests have been exploited for timber.

Only rarely has this led to the careful husbandry of local forests. More frequently the consumer has gone further afield for new supplies, depleting forests at a distance—there is little difference between King Solomon's desire for the cedars of Lebanon and the present Japanese demand for tropical hardwoods.

We are now breaching the last big untapped reserves

of timber in the boreal coniferous forests and in the tropics; after this, consumption will have to match sustainable production. In the tropics, too, the world's last extensive reserves of cultivable but uncultivated land are being opened up. It becomes essential now to learn to live within our means.

Policy makers are gradually coming to recognize the many benefits provided by forests, not only in the production of industrial wood, but also in many other ways—among them creating rural wealth and employment through forestry, the provision of firewood (more than half of all wood harvested is used for heating and cooking, mainly in developing countries), the protection of watersheds against erosion, and the enhancement of food production by protecting soil and providing shelter. They are faced with the task of releasing good land for agriculture and planning the use of the remainder to get the best of all these features now and in the future—a daunting task indeed.

Producing industrial wood for domestic consumption or for export will continue to be one of the main preoccupations. So far it has

been possible to meet demand, but only because the original undisturbed forest in some parts of the world is being exploited for the first time. Once these reserves are used up, a new situation will arise. Demands for wood are growing rapidly. Even in the northern countries, rich in timber, demand is catching up with supply. Sweden is expected to be short in the 1980s. Canada in the 1990s and the Soviet Union by the end of the century. In the tropics the areas of forest is decreasing fast.

What can be done to meet this demand in a way that will protect the environment and get the best out of the world's forest lands? New forests are being planted which will help to meet deficiencies, both in industrialized wood and firewood, but the effort worldwide is still puny, about 110 million hectares, compared with a total world forest area of over 4,000 million. Much greater effort must go into managing the natural forests, especially in the tropics, so as to sustain crops of timber.

Deforestation has already harmed the environment in many parts of the world, through erosion and spreading deserts, and deteriora-

tion of climate and destruction of species. I perly planned agri will certainly ag these.

In most parts of the world there could be benefits by restoring of forests and trees. populations are big can be done in ways enhance food prot rather than compete There is already muc tience in growing tr crops together, and t trees valuable for f fodder.

The numberless plant and animal sp the forests can be guarded if a c selected proportion varied forests of th are protected and pre

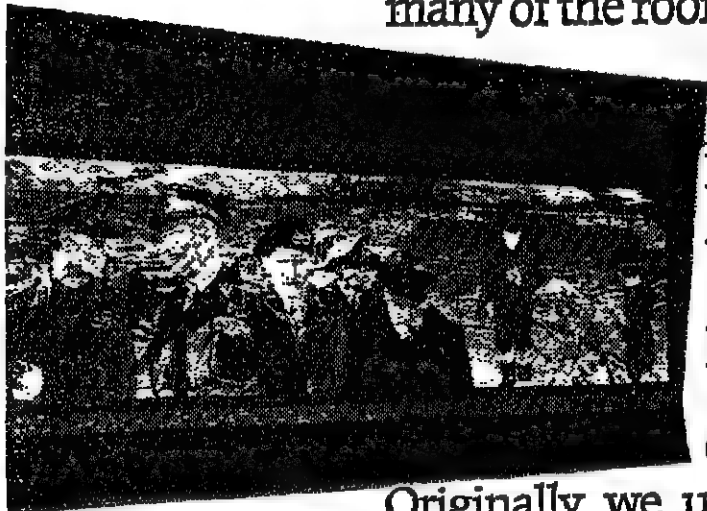
In a world in which fuels will become scarce and expens importance of w renewable source of and a valuable and raw material, is b increase. The us management of should have much priority than is us governments; they be looked upon as capital to be wasted peril.

M. E. D.

# What's the use of a brewery that doesn't brew?

We brewed the last beer at our Chiswell Street premises on 13th April, 1976.

Since then, these historic buildings have remained busy. As well as being our Headquarters, we've opened many of the rooms to the public.



The Overlord Room, for example, is used as a gallery for the giant Overlord Embroidery which depicts the famous Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944.

At night, it's a splendid setting for private parties of some 400 people.

For larger receptions, dinner/dances, or banquets, we've the Porter Tun Room.

Originally, we used it to ferment Porter (for years the nation's most popular drink).

Its massive unsupported King Post timber roof is the second largest of its kind, anywhere in Europe.\*

Finally, we come to the stables.

Here, the famous Whitbread Shire Horses have their home.

These splendid animals still deliver beer to local customers.

And on ceremonial occasions they draw the coaches of the Lord Mayor and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Speaker's Coach, by the way, is on public display at the Brewery.

We're happy that at least part of London's history lives on. The Chiswell Street Brewery, in the City of London.



## WHITBREAD

\*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT THE FUNCTIONS OFFICE 01-606 4455.



Calcutta, where growth in urban population is largely uncontrolled.

## Land hunger menace food supplies

The main elements in successful food production are air, light, land, water, nutrients, and money. The first two are free of charge while the rest become ever more expensive. The cost of borrowing is high, so that it is hard to finance the cost of buying land, and of tilling, fertilizing and irrigating it.

The steady loss of land throughout the world is one of the most important threats to the adequate provision of food for generations to come. The growth of modern industrial society in the past hundred years has led to a steady conversion of farmland to other uses which has far outstripped the acquisition of virgin land for agriculture.

The land taken from agriculture is usually more productive than any new area that may be available to replace it. It is easier to build a power station or an airport on flat, well-drained fields than on a mountain-side. If a piece of good arable land is built on, a much larger piece of remote upland must be converted to farming use if it is to produce the same amount of food.

Land reclamation is so costly that it can never catch up with the rate at which good farmland is lost to other uses. Similarly the production of food on tiers, as in battery egg houses, can make only a limited compensation for the loss of farmland.

When farmland is lost, it is usually lost for ever. When a factory is built on a field, it is improbable that the site will ever be returned to farming.

The population of the world is expected by United Nations agencies to have risen by the end of the century to 6,300 million from 2,500 million in 1950. That growth has been accompanied by rapid expansion of large cities in Asia, Africa and South America. The urban sprawl of such centres as Calcutta and Mexico City is often uncontrolled. When the rural poor concentrate around big blocks of flats but build blocks of shanties which spread rapidly across the landscape.

The fastest growth in urban population is occurring in cities and the urban fraction of the world's population may outnumber the rural fraction for the first time soon after the turn of the century. In 1950 fewer than a third of the people of the world lived in cities and towns.

Research is continuing all over the world in pursuit of ways of increasing food output from each acre of land. The green revolution of the 1960s was a period in which large increases in yield were secured by better breeding of plant varieties. More recent research suggests that scope for such increases is now much more limited.

Future increases are more likely to come from better husbandry: not so much from the use of more productive plants and animals as from giving better protection to those which are available. That requires more and better use of fertilizers, weedkillers, insecticides and veterinary drugs. All such improvements must be paid for.

Cities and industrial developments do not present the only competition for farmland. There is a growing international demand for timber which can no longer be met from virgin forest. Some land must continue to be used for industrial crops like cotton and starch maize while the area of the world used for growing tobacco is equal to twice the agricultural area of Wales.

There is also a growing threat of competition from the oil industry and from governments which see the cultivation of energy crops as a way of insuring themselves against the growing shortage of easily-recovered fossil fuels.

The main advantage of crops over oil is that they can be renewed. Although the world still has vast reserves of coal, governments are convinced by strategic arguments that they must prepare to manufacture fuel from farmed crops. A renewable source of fuel that can be produced at home makes an attractive alternative to reliance on dwindling supplies of imported fossil fuel from sensitive regions like

the Middle East. The United States authorities already have concessions to which sell petrol which spirit and alcohol from sources other than sugar.

New Zealand is running a programme of sugar for fuel so that it will cease on imports of oil transport by the 21st century. The saving import bill would even exceed the financial gain which New Zealand receives from exports of food like cheese.

Most of the res fuel crops is being countries with big ductive farm industry. United States is the leading exporter of the main consumer.

It is too early to claim that motorist drive on fuel products while people countries starve. fuel crops had out impact on the total of food available. It have a serious t markets and prices crops attracted by they might be g land that would th used for producing

Sugar beet and so are the most success for the production alcohol. The gro fuel alcohol indus stimulate investment plantations that vo fit the food industry as motorists. It i however, that b sugar for food we to bid highly to n prices offered by alcohol industry.

Dr Edouard director-general of and Agriculture tion of the United said in the spring food security was s ous as it had been i supply crisis of 1970s. He said: "gap of developing which now exceed lion tons of cerea continues to widen

Hugh ( Ag Corre

مكتبة الأصيل











<b>Financial Highlights</b>		
	<b>1980</b>	<b>1979</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Issued Capital — Preference</b>	<b>1,685,000</b>	<b>1,685,000</b>
<b>— Ordinary</b>	<b>4,324,571</b>	<b>4,324,571</b>
<b>Reserve</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>Profit &amp; Loss Balance</b>	<b>1,621,627</b>	<b>1,605,355</b>
<b>Shareholders Interest</b>	<b>11,131,206</b>	<b>11,114,926</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>361,919,186</b>	<b>423,530,521</b>
<b>Total Assets ÷ Shareholders Interest</b>	<b>34.31</b>	<b>38.10</b>
<b>Profit</b>	<b>983,417</b>	<b>1,514,832</b>
<b>Dividends</b>	<b>967,135</b>	<b>884,025</b>





## Hongkong and Peking in talks on textiles

Hongkong and Peking are to discuss textile export policy and problems after a recent international conference in Brussels where quotas by the United States and the EEC came under fire.

Mr Peter Tsao, Hongkong's Commissioner of Trade, who attended the Brussels meeting, left for Peking for talks with the China Textiles Import/Export Corporation.

Mr Tsao said that the recent disclosure of false labelling by two Hongkong companies of "Made in China" garments would also be discussed.

**Fewer new cars**  
Japan's new car registrations in May declined 3.3 per cent from the previous month and 8.2 per cent from May 1979 to 324,048 units, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association announced.

**'No protectionism'**  
The Japanese car industry no longer benefits from protectionism, Mr Seiso Kato, Toyota's chairman, said. He pointed out that imported cars paid no tariff while foreign cars paid 2.9 per cent in the United States and 10.9 per cent in the EEC.

**Steel strike ends**  
A strike involving most of the 1,500 workers at Sidmar, the Belgian steel company, has ended after agreement was reached on a shorter working week.

**Production increases**  
Sweden's industrial production index (1965=100) stood at 141 in March, 6 per cent higher than a year earlier, according to figures from the central bureau of statistics.

**April figures lower**  
West Germany's industrial production index fell 1.5 per cent in April from the upward revised March level.

**Belgian index falls**  
The Belgian composite economic indicator fell 4.55 per cent in April from March to stand at 90.90, the National Bank said.

Scottish Development Agency to help regenerate area's industry

## Singer site holds key to rebirth of Clydebank

The Scottish Development Agency has paid £850,000 for the site of the American-owned Singer sewing machine factory at Clydebank.

The agency is to create a new industrial estate on the 36-acre site where 3,000 jobs have been lost since Singer decided to close the plant last year.

Mr Hugh Jack, industrial director of the SDA, who signed the agreement with Mr Walter Luftman, senior director (business investments) of the Singer Corporation, said he believed that the site "will hold the key to the rebirth of Clydebank".

The agency considered that the deal was a good one and that the purchase price of £850,000 was realistic and fair in view of the considerable demolition and development costs which the agency would incur in creating a new industrial estate.

There was already a strong interest being shown in part of the factory which was an encouraging start to the task of regenerating industry in the area.

More than 15,000 jobs have been lost to this part of Scotland since 1970, one of the blackest economic distress spots in the United Kingdom. Six thousand of these have been lost over the past two years, creating a considerable pool of skilled labour which is why the Government has given the SDA a £4m "action package".

Mr Luftman said the sale discharged Singer's stated obligation to help the creation of jobs at Clydebank which has an unemployment rate of 10 per cent.

In the 1950s, Singer employed nearly 17,000 at Clydebank, but in the late 1970s this had dropped to 4,450.

In June, 1978, executives of the Singer Corporation came to Glasgow to announce an £8m streamlining plan for the plant because of Far East competition. This meant reducing the workforce to around 2,000 and phasing out elements of the production of sewing machines and needles. Later came the decision to close the plant last November and now only 330 are employed.

The agency plans to demolish 1.5m sq ft, more than two-thirds of the buildings on the site, leaving 600,000 sq ft to be modernized to house new industry.

Mr Jack said that thousands of pounds would have to be spent over a fairly long period, and detailed development plans and costings were being prepared. It was impossible to put an exact figure on the SDA's future commitment at this stage, but a substantial part of the "action package" had gone on the purchase of the building.

Gordon H. Barclay Associates, a new East Kilbride subcontract engineering company, is to take on part of the work and negotiations are in progress to enable the company to acquire some of the machinery.

Mr Jack said surplus plant would be disposed of by public auction and Mr Barclay's operation could start within weeks, building up its workforce to 200 in two years.

The company would be specializing in oil-related products requiring high technology engineering.

**Hugh Davidson**

led the delegation, said that the consortium was prepared to accept a new, liberal Multi-Fibre Arrangement. But retailers were strongly opposed to a strengthening of controls and to allowing the new arrangement to run for more than five years.

Mr Carter also stressed the need to conclude negotiations quickly. He said the last round of negotiations brought chaos to the retailing industry, many of whom found goods delayed for several months.

About 80 per cent of clothing sold by British retailers is made in Britain, although imports have been growing in recent years. The Retail Consortium said that the much of the import increase has come from the developed countries, not those enjoying substantially lower costs than Britain.

Mr Stuart, who works for ICI Fibres, which has been badly hit by cheap imports, said that the flood of goods coming from North America remained the largest threat to the man-made fibre industry.

"The related factors of state-controlled low prices for raw materials and energy and the weak dollar, together with a willingness on the part of some American manufacturers to achieve increased market share by means of dumping, have enabled United States imports to gain a significant share—between 25 and 40 per cent—in a period of a few months."

Quotas were imposed by Britain unilaterally in February, although with the approval of the European Commission. Since then, the commission has imposed anti-dumping duties on acrylic fibres from the United States, and last week announced that it was investigating alleged dumping of polyester fibres in the Community. If proved, the commission will impose duties on polyester products, an action which could make the British quotas superfluous.

Mr Stuart condemned the reluctance with which the commission "grasped the nettle" of disruptive imports.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Exchange rate effect on the price of oil 'over-estimated'

From Mr B. J. Bowden

Sir, May I point out that I am replying to Mr Maurice Healy's letter of June 3, 1980, on behalf of my company rather than the industry.

Mr Healy makes an interesting point and one which certainly deserves an answer in the light of the pound's recent strength. However his view of impact of the strength of sterling, certainly as regards my company's cost structure, is over-estimated.

As was evidenced by yesterday's activity in the foreign exchange market, exchange rate movements can be volatile and complicated. Perhaps I can best start by referring back to the beginning of 1980. We made two price increases at the start of the year, one in the middle of January the other in the middle of February, made necessary by increases in the cost of crude oil from both Middle East and North Sea sources. One of the crucial determinants in assessing the necessary price increase was of course the exchange rate. In these months sterling was relatively strong, about \$2.27 at the time of our January increase, \$2.30 in February. This strength was reflected in our price increase calculations and so the costs built into our price schedules from mid February 1980 did not make any allowance for the subsequent fall in sterling which occurred in March and April. By April 3 sterling was at a low of \$2.14 and in fact its average for those two months was \$2.21. Despite the adverse effect of this on our costs, our prices remained unchanged.

We now come to our two recent price increases. The increase of May 22 reflected the 50 cents a barrel average increase in North Sea crude prices effective from 1/4/80 as well as the imposition of surcharges on a proportion of our crude oil requirements from the Middle East. Our increase announced on June 2 reflected the crude cost increases of \$2 a barrel recently announced for both Middle East and North Sea crudes.

The current strength of sterling was taken into account in these calculations but compared with the rate in February when we last increased prices the strengthening of sterling has only been of the order of 5 cents rather than the 18 cents (8 per cent) figure quoted by Mr Healy. Correspondingly the favourable impact on our costs is much less than Mr Healy states. Additionally as in the case of most United Kingdom companies our costs other than oil have also risen considerably.

It is true to say that United Kingdom Oil customers in general have been cushioned to some extent by sterling's performance during 1980. The overall position is that since December 1979 the cost of crude oil has increased by approximately \$10 per 35 gallon barrel. At today's exchange rate this could be expected to lead to a price increase across all our United Kingdom trade of just over 12 pence per gallon. In fact the cumulative effect of our four increases during 1980 averaged across the barrel is just below 9 pps. This average increase has been weighted more heavily on certain products. For instance our schedule price for petrol has increased by 11 pence per gallon since the beginning of the year (pump prices increased by approximately 20 pps including an 81 pps increase in duty). On the other hand the heavy fuel oil schedule price, facing competition from other fuels and the onset of a recession, has risen by less than 4 pps. Nevertheless the average increase is less than might have been expected both as a result of competition and the strength of sterling.

I hope this explanation is of some value to your readers in putting the important issue of exchange rates into perspective. Yours faithfully, B. J. BOWDEN, Director Marketing, Shell UK Oil, PO Box No 148, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DX, June 4.

Standard monetarist plea on policies of restraint

From Mr P. Ormerod

Sir, Patrick Minford's letter (June 2) makes the now standard monetarist plea for more restrictive policies of monetary restraint to feed through into lower inflation. He argues that it will "require more than a few months of money supply growth within the target range to establish the credibility of government intentions".

This statement conveniently ignores the fact that monetary targets have now been in operation for the last four financial years, or some 50 months, with no visible effect on the inflation rate. Over the four years as a whole monetary growth has been very close to the targets. Although the targets have not been met precisely in each individual year, these errors have cancelled each other out over the period as a whole. The upper range of the target in the period since 1976-77 has been a monetary growth rate of 13 per cent. Yet inflation now exceeds 20 per cent. Surely, four years is long enough for the alleged effect of monetary policy to take place?

It is time that the present government's policy of monetary restraint was recognised in its true colours: an old-fashioned attempt to force down wage demands by inflation and the fear of unemployment. The government is demanding not by the expectation

of unemployment, but by its actual level.

Incidentally, Patrick Minford refers to the "extensive evidence" in support of his own particular work on rational expectations. It might be of interest to point out that in 1974, the expected level of inflation given by his model is zero, and in 1975 it is only 9 per cent. The actual figures are 16 and 23 per cent respectively. The value of his model is shown by the fact that Patrick Minford himself chooses to suppress its workings over the crucial 1974/75 period.

Rational expectations has a potentially valuable role to play in applied economics. It requires, quite plausibly, that economic agents form expectations using their knowledge of how the economy operates, in an efficient manner. But the model which they use to do this need not be a monetarist as he implemented successfully in cost mark-up models of inflation, in which the money supply does not figure directly. It would be a pity if this useful concept became discredited through an unduly close association with the statements of extreme monetarists.

Yours sincerely, PAUL ORMEROD, 33 Meadow Place, London, SW8, June 3.

## 'Liquidation' fear of private pensioners

From Miss Jean Wilding

Sir, In his letter "Protection for Pensioners," Mr P. D. Jones only emphasizes how completely out of touch so many civil servants are with how private industry operates. He suggests that employees in general should try to persuade employers to finance pensions on a "pay as you go" basis, but what he forgets is the number of firms that go into liquidation each year.

Two elderly friends of mine suffered agonies of mind not very long ago when there was the possibility of the publishing house they used to work for their pensions were not funded, and would have disappeared when the company folded.

The only employer guaranteed to stay in business is the Government, and it can only index pensions because it can levy its requirements on all and sundry—even on the retired living on fixed incomes from savings which are diminishing in value at a horrific rate. If an index-linked pension is not a privilege (as Mr Jones states) those who do not have them and have no hope of obtaining them, must be regarded as underprivileged.

Yours faithfully, JEAN WILDING, 100 Clifton Drive, Fairhaven, Lytham St Anne's, Lancs FY8 1AS, May 28, 1980.

need

## Need to restore original of audit

From Mr B. G. Muir

Sir, Given the close relationship that must exist between an auditor and the company he audits, it is inevitable that the auditor's independence comes somewhat less than it should. This is especially so when engagement extends to services such as the information and

To reinforce independence of the auditor, several have instigated an audit of the audit. However that this is a half-measure and a radical reform is needed the audit role. As the auditor is appointed by, and the shareholders, any committee with him should be elected at each appropriate election to ensure "proper" proportion for all.

The dual role of both the auditor and the shareholders' roles limited liability risks evolving into management structure.

In the longer term, the committee should be a primary or super body and several of the employee representatives institution could fit to a supervisory body, as the Milner of the Bullock C 1977.

Yours sincerely, BRIAN G. MUIR, 25 Warrender Park, Edinburgh EH9 1K, May 29.

## Shares finance expansion

From Mr M. J. H. Sir, Professor P. A. accusing David I. perceiving muddlement that the shares adds north trial investment muddle itself.

If the buying of such that the price industrialist may issue some shares expansion of industry. Many industrialists have been a strong performance of the share price expansion.

Professor Parry know better. Yours sincerely, M. J. HART, "Springs", Water End, Ashdon, Near Saffron Walden, Essex, May 29.

## Phone lies in the

From Mr Richard Sir, After my tale worked for two years Office engineer me that the cure the earth lead conditions.

I am now seed fertilizer to add bumper crop of calls.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD ALEX, The Hyde, Old Alresford, Alresford, Hampshire.

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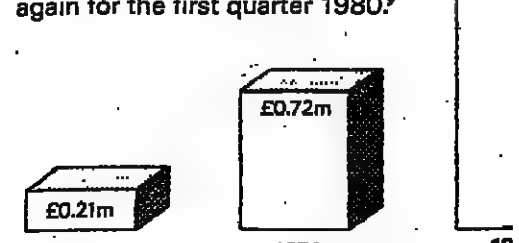
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SANDY SAUNDER, Magson House, Luddendenho

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## The need to clarify monopolies policy

reference to the Monopolies Commission & W Berisford's bid for British Sugar Corporation comes as no surprise even to bidding group's director, despite their protestation that no monopoly would be created by the deal.

fact Britain's sugar industry is already riddled around two monopolies—the argument created BSC which has control both production and supply of beet, and Tate & Lyle, which produces 98 per cent of cane sugar.

at least these two monopolies compete with each other. Clearly in the Office of Trading's view the possibility of Berisford's takeover of Tate's output—should be subject of close examination.

nevertheless the fact that this decision is hardly likely to appease critics who believe that the Government's merger policy is in a mess. T decisions to date this year have had the whiff of procrastination or a political expediency about them, with result that referrals have been far from able to say the least.

am Walker, for example, may feel what put out by the swift referral of bid for Highland Distilleries, on no grounds outside those of Scottish nationalism, while subsequent bids by J & McEwen for C T Bowring, one Britain's biggest insurance brokers, and C Y Tung for Furness Withy, dodged through.

the case of GEC/Decca an obvious local monopoly arises but here it seems FT weighed public interest in Britain & the possible benefits of creating a new international competitor.

a Circle, however was not so lucky in its bid for Armitage Shanks despite its persuasive arguments for the national competitive merits of the production in ceramics.

least in this case, however, the Berisford can be grateful that unlike in the Circle case the announcement was before the group had gone to the se of posting offer documents. But the snafus that this Government's monopoly is ill-defined and a clearer lead led from the Trade Secretary.

et Radiovision

### so eorie

retailers have been well and truly fashion since MFI revealed that it miss its profit forecast and the extent a downturn in consumer spending is apparent in the official statistics of a half year results—while better than had feared—do little to dispel the gloom. Pretax profits have risen by 2 per cent from £5.54m to £5.66m, but turnover rose by a third to £115m. Figures are not strictly comparable, as the latest results include a 10m for profit sharing and an inflated contribution from the home element division acquired with nian Holdings. Neither of these ed in the preceding first half. There a first time £300,000 pretax from old.

latest figures have also been sed by a £2m drop in net interest d and Comet reckons that about 0 of profit made in the pre-Budget spree in the second half of 1978-ld otherwise have fallen in this latest

towever the figures are put together, s no disguising that the six months ch were very tough. In its traditional stores, the group has been going for at the expense of gross margins but nly limited success, and excluding res volume was static.

partly explains the fall in interest d, for Comet found itself overstocked vng to finance some of the burden ould otherwise fall on creditors. half-year end creditors were financ y 64 per cent of stocks and debtors ed with 77 per cent at March 1979, b balances were well down.

outlook for the second half is even romising with profits likely to be Comparison will be with the strong lget months and a period when the nian interests were already con- d. So that a £7m to £7.5m outcome robable.

ming a similar increase in the final ld is 7.5 per cent and on a prospective 8.4 fully-taxed at 72p, the shares e historically cheap but this is y to change in the short-term.

The home improvements division has obviously held up rather better, and only its contribution together with that of Polaroid, which Comet wants to sell, appears to have prevented profits from actually falling.

Armitage Shanks

### Coming up trumps

As it is Armitage Shanks, where the £30m Blue Circle approach was rudely interrupted in February by the decision to refer the bid late in the day after it had been accepted by three fifths of shareholders, has come up with the kind of profits growth that now makes the Blue Circle terms look a little mean.

Pretax profits in the year to the end of March rose 38 per cent to £6.3m in spite of a turnover gain of only a tenth to £54m. The key seems to lie in the fact that after the tricky years of the mid-1970s when group profits made little headway, Armitage has now identified its market more clearly. And after the first half 24 per cent gain, all cylinders fired in the second with the main impetus coming in the non-pottery areas. Concentration on the bathroom side now appears to be paying off although with new housing starts at such a low ebb it is the replacement market that is the saviour of the group.

Overseas, too, Armitage looks to be sorting out its problems with Australia moving comfortably into the black last year and South Africa performing well while even the Nigerian market picked up following the easing of import restrictions.

Meanwhile the sale of the builders merchants subsidiary has lifted £11m of borrowings from the already highly geared balance sheet and with Armitage now able to recover the advance corporation tax which could not be taken out of the main-stream tax charge while profits were so low in the mid-1970s the low tax charge has helped almost double retentions to £3.2m.

Clearly Blue Circle managed to identify Armitage at just the right time although the rise in its shares since the bid was announced now values Armitage shares at 104p on the original terms where the fully-taxed exit p/e ratio would be a not particularly generous 10.

The Monopolies Commission could still rule against the bid but in the meantime Armitage still seems perfectly happy to go ahead with the deal while the Lebanese Investments with its near 30 per cent holding standing in the wings. The chances of improved terms look slim however with Armitage's net asset value of just under 100p.

Discount houses

### A testing time

The international pressure on domestic interest rates shows every sign of continuing. Yesterday Chase Manhattan dropped its prime rate a further point to 13 per cent and rates have been falling more or less everywhere except in Britain.

The belief that the decline in rates may have been delayed but not indefinitely is one reason why the gilt market retained all the gains of the past two days in yesterday's quiet market. Long gilts made small further advances while short gilts were more subdued when it sank in that the fall in MLR was not imminent after all.

With this unencouraging background, discount houses shares have been shedding some of the substantial gains made since the beginning of the year, when the market recognized that the erosion of their capital bases was not quite as serious as feared after last year's sharp rises in MLR.

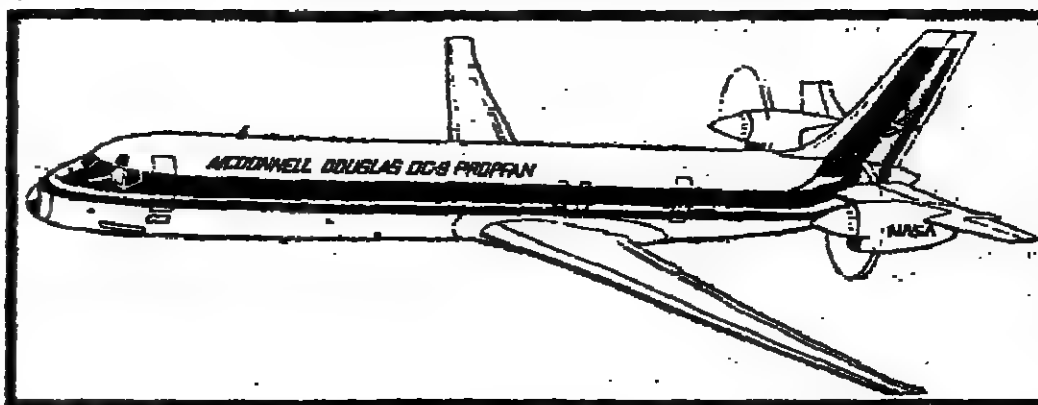
Discount houses have been riding something of a boom in the past few months. In fact had they been still going strong one could have assumed the beginning of a typical bull market pattern emerging with financial shares leading a general recovery.

But over the past few days as some holders began taking substantial profits discount houses shares have been falling sharply. Union Discount was, for example, down 15p at 428p while Gerard & National suffered a similar fall ending the day at 238p, although some of the smaller houses were down less.

There could be further weakness still if the belief that interest rate falls have been pushed back into a more distant future gains ground and that a profits recovery is not yet around the corner.

## Could the Americans bring back the propeller?

Arthur Reed



How the DC9 might look with turbo-prop engines: one of the American ideas for cutting fuel consumption.

With jet fuel now accounting for half of airlines' direct operating costs, the aerospace manufacturers of the American west coast are concentrating all their future research efforts on aircraft which are less greedy—and that could mean bringing back the propeller.

Under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, McDonnell Douglas is looking into the possibility of fitting prop-jet engines to its DC9 airliner. Fuel consumption would go down by a quarter, it is claimed, and there are big problems, including propeller tip speeds which would be so fast that they would produce a small sonic boom and passenger reluctance to give up the luxury of a private cabin, enjoyed for the past 20 years.

When jet airliners first entered service in the late 1950s kerosene cost ten cents a gallon. It is now about a dollar a gallon and most airline industry leaders think that it could go as high as two dollars before long. At the same time the airlines are suffering from a fall-off in business, with March traffic in the United States down 2.8 per cent, the first monthly drop since May 1975, and traffic in the first quarter up by only 0.4 per cent. Dr. George James, senior vice-president, finance, of the United States Air Transport Association, estimates that airlines lost a record \$500m (about £230m) in the last two quarters, of which 30 per cent operating losses at present of \$3m a day.

Faced with such a bleak prospect, the airlines are not rushing to place new orders. April was the first month since World War II that no new aircraft were ordered. In their efforts to help the operators revive their flagging fortunes, the manufacturers are directing their efforts in three main directions, besides the somewhat esoteric research efforts such as bringing back turbo-prop.

Boeing has numerous schemes for stretching the jumbo. The most immediate is to put 69 seats in an extended upper deck to bring the passenger total to 496. The company's most ambitious plan at present, using a full-length extension of the

upper deck, accommodates 700, but an executive said: "There is no top limit to what we could do."

Two new airlines are now emerging from the Boeing stable, the 757, which will eventually replace the company's successful 727, and the wide-bodied 767. The 757, ordered to quantity by BA and the big United States airline Eastern, is due to be rolled out at the end of next year and to go into service in early 1983. A total of 2,000 engineers are working on the project and manpower will reach 18,000 in three years' time.

BA and Eastern have both ordered the 757 with the Rolls-Royce RB211-535 engine, a scaled down version of the 211 which powers 747s and Lockheed TriStars. This should make the 757 nearly a third less thirsty on fuel than the 727, but both the big United States aero engine giants, Pratt and Whitney and General Electric, are making prodigious efforts to make the 757 as economical as the 727 and CF6-32 engines accepted for the 757. It is a drive which is welcomed by Boeing, as it should make the airliner easier to sell to airlines in the United States.

Lockheed is introducing a series of technical advances

into its TriStar family of airliners to enable them at least to keep pace with the rocketing cost of fuel. The advances include more efficient RB211 engines, larger wing spans and the use of light composite materials in place of some metal "stretches" of the TriStar.

Various "stretches" of the TriStar are on the drawing board at the Lockheed works in Burbank, California, but the company has no intention of starting a new small airliner. It is, in fact, the enormous starting up costs (generally agreed to be not less than \$1,500m) and the thought that Boeing is waiting in the wings with a developed version of its highly-successful 737 airliner, using the RJ500 engine. This is the engine which Rolls recently signed with the Japanese aero engine industry to produce by the middle of the decade.

Lockheed has now sold 242 TriStars and has a further 66 on option, with production fully committed to the end of next year. One of the company's senior officers said: "The short-term may look bad for the industry, but in the longer term we are very optimistic."

At the Long Beach, Los Angeles, factory of McDonnell Douglas, the airlines' scramble for lower fuel costs becomes

more apparent still. About 100 of the company's DC8 airliners are to have their noisy and thirsty jet engines replaced with CFM56s, quite and economical engines of the new generation, jointly developed by General Electric of the United States and Snecma of France. Many more airlines are expected to join the sales queue.

Douglas has a new version of its DC9, the Super 80, with a longer fuselage accommodating up to 160 passengers and quiet and less thirsty engines. This has already flown but the company's flagship, for the future is the ATMR (advanced technology medium range) airliner. The ATMR is at an advanced stage of planning, with the company actively looking for partners to share development costs and manufacturing.

With 175 seats spaced six abreast, but with two aisles separating them, the ATMR is a direct competitor to the Boeing 737, but Douglas claims that it would use 24 per cent less fuel and that it is drawing "pretty exciting responses" from the airlines.

Development of the ATMR could be started next year. A far more distant project, but one in which Douglas expresses show equal enthusiasm, is the AST (advanced supersonic transport). This has been designed completely by computer to fly 68 per cent faster than the Concorde and to carry 300 instead of 100 passengers. Douglas forecasts a market for up to 600 aircraft, even though each would cost nearly £50m.

To be in the aircraft manufacturing business at present plainly requires a mixture of optimism and courage. Traits to be found in abundance on the United States west coast.

As one senior executive said: "What better time to launch a new airliner than when people are not buying? By the time it is rolling off the line, the airlines will be out of their slump and ready to put down their cash."

## No doubts about protectionism in Pontedera

Pontedera, Italy

Piaggio, Europe's biggest manufacturer of mopeds and scooters—Vespa is its best-known brand name—has become the latest motor industry advocate of concerted European action against Japanese competition.

Piaggio executives made clear their deep frustration at the way in which the European Economic Community, which they regard as their "home" markets, has handled the issue of Japanese motor imports. They urged countries like Britain to adopt a more protectionist attitude, similar to that of Italy itself.

Signor Giovanni Squazzini, Piaggio's managing director and vice-president, said: "We in the EEC operate in an open market, but we must be more aware of our prime duty, which is to provide work for our own people."

The British motor cycle industry had all but disappeared, because Japanese price competitiveness had proved too strong. "I believe that none of our markets should be opened until the domestic industry is ready to face competition," Signor Squazzini said.

Signor Squazzini, whose company expects to produce a million two and three-wheeled vehicles this year, thus becomes an ally of Sir Michael Edwards the BL chairman, who has been vociferous in demanding respite from the Japanese during BLA's hoped for recovery.

The Italian view is unashamedly protectionist. European companies should strive to increase productivity, but not until they could match the Japanese should their domestic markets be free of import controls. The harsh reality of the Italian view is that the Japanese, improving quality and increasing profitability should take precedence over economists' or politicians' free trade theories.

A number of significant factors behind the Piaggio attitude. Booming petrol prices have increased the attractive-

ness of the company's products and Signor Squazzini says that at a time when Piaggio is starting a new drive to boost European sales. This year's target for the United Kingdom is 7,000 units, of which 50 per cent will be Vespa scooters, rising to 10,000 next year.

The 1980 output target of almost one million units is 26 per cent higher than the 1979 level, while exports, which account for 43 per cent of production, are planned to rise by more than a fifth to 416,000.

**'I do not want a war with the Japanese: I would lose'**

Piaggio is the last major manufacturer of lightweight mopeds to hold aloft the European banner, yet its output (a seemingly impressive 4,000 vehicles each day from the Italian plants) must be compared with the six million a year produced by the big four Japanese manufacturers.

Piaggio's expansion will in fact probably allow it just to retain its fourth position in the world sales table, behind Honda, Yamaha and Suzuki and ahead of Kawasaki.

The Italians are acutely aware of the part played by superior Japanese competition in the demise of the British motor cycle industry and do not apologise for the strict controls exercised by Italy against both Japanese motor cycles and cars.

Imports from Japan of machines below 380cc capacity are restricted to only 1,200 a year and the much publicised

car quota is 1,000 vehicles a year. Japanese manufacturers hold more than 90 per cent of the Italian market for motor cycles over 380cc (similar to their own penetrating elsewhere in Europe), but as there is no domestic "superbike" manufacturer the Italians are not worried.

This protected home base is the secret of the success of both Fiat, Italy's largest industrial enterprise, and Piaggio, whose president is Signor Umberto Agnelli, the Fiat deputy chairman.

"I do not want a war with the Japanese because I would lose," Signor Squazzini said. Piaggio executives say that their export prices in Europe are 5-10 per cent lower than those quoted in Italy, but that the Japanese prices are sold at prices 50 per cent less than the Japanese domestic level.

Clearly, the Japanese producers would jump at the chance to capture a share of the lucrative Italian scooter and moped market in the same way as they have cornered the United Kingdom market. From the age of 14 Italians can ride mopeds without a licence or insurance and crash helmets are not compulsory. Scooters and mopeds are part of the Italian ethos and Italy is determined not to allow foreigners, particularly the Japanese, to reap the benefits.

Europe must learn the lessons provided by Italian protectionism on the one hand and the Japanese price policy on the other, Piaggio says. Motor cycle registrations in the United Kingdom this year are expected to reach 331,000, equalling the record year of 1959, and about 90 per cent will be imported machines. Many of these, particularly the big ones, will have been made in European factories, but the major growth in demand is for smaller capacity machines, most of which are Japanese.

In the first four months of this year the sale of two-wheelers in the United Kingdom rose from 62,000 a year earlier to



Signor Giovanni Squazzini, managing director of the Italian moped manufacturer Piaggio: domestic industries should be made secure before home markets are opened up.

92,000, the highest total for 20 years. Moped sales were up 76 per cent and demand for scooters was almost doubled.

The Piaggio message is that this rapid growth should provide increased wealth for the European industry alone—companies like Peugeot and Motobécane of France, Piaggio and De Tomaso of Italy and, in the big bike sector, BMW of Germany and even the Meriden motor cycle cooperative in the United Kingdom.

Ironically, Meriden's unpaid chief executive, Labour MP Mr Geoffrey Robinson, is attempting to put together a rescue plan for the cooperative with Suzuki, the Japanese producer.

Piaggio is continuing its im-

pressive investment programme this year to try to exploit the soaring demand. Capital spending is being boosted from 44,148m lire last year to 56,500m lire (about £28.25m) in 1980, much of it devoted to the modernisation and purchase of automated machinery.

The one persistent uncertainty for Piaggio and motor vehicle manufacturers throughout Europe is the effect that labour disputes may have on their ability to meet Japanese consistency and efficiency. Italy has the worst strike record among Europe's leading nations, losing 630 working hours per 1,000 employees in 1978 against Britain's 414, France's 127 and Germany's 119 and an EEC average of 291.

Last year Piaggio alone lost production of 88,000 vehicles as the result of strikes associated with the renewal of the three-year engineering workers' contract and there is every possibility that its 1980 output expectations will be dashed by further disruptions.

Trade union suspicion of automation is also frustrating Piaggio's modernisation drive. Robots performing simple welding and starting column production work have been installed at the company's main plant here in Tuscany, but they are few and other equipment remains under dust sheets because the unions will not tolerate any consequent job losses.

It is another reason for Signor Squazzini's support of import controls and his belief that Italy's policies must be adopted throughout Europe. "Above all, we should be patient, build up our own industries and study the competition carefully before we open up our markets."

Edward Townsend

## Business Diary: Unhealthy observations • Dickens and Waugh

of us who where there their work and catch a cash last 400 yards to the floor should take every precaution to avoid the latest edition of The Book Guide.

Literary Which? Theories on advertising and a decent panel of reviewers has now decided to business readers the of spelling out a few hour executive health. "One in three men of the Institute of Directors of a heart attack before retirement" (this d, one presumes, by the f being a director rather membership of the IoD

"Hypertensives have mes as great a risk of ing heart disease and times as great a risk of e than others". (Unfortunately one scrutinising the list of executive diseases y to develop hypertension.)

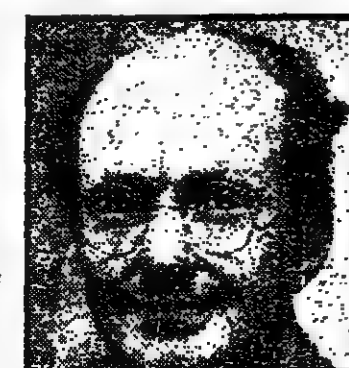
t people take more with their cars than with their bodies". Sir Bamister opines amid, gazine's comprehensive of virtually every facet h literature there is.

ly the answer is to start ing the car, too.

Auberon Waugh, he of the belladonna-tipped pen, shiny pate and circular spectacles, was one of the speakers who marked the 150th anniversary of the publishing firm Chapman and Hall at the Stationers' Hall in the City of London last night.

It would be hard to imagine a more appropriate choice. Chapman and Hall rose to prominence by signing up, in 1839, a young writer by the name of Dickens who, were he around today, would doubtless approve of the Waugh dynasty and the present spiky outpourings of its leading member from his remote West Country mansion.

However, the connections are more than mere resemblance. The Waugh line's links with the firm go back to 1902, when Arthur Waugh joined it as managing director and brought it back into the black by sign-



Waugh: family connections.

ing up such authors as H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett. Arthur came just in time, because the copyrights on Dickens were gradually running out. But problems returned

other 55 prospective laws already at various stages down the EEC legislative pipeline together with another 22 pending amendments to existing laws.

Paul Allen, chairman of the directors and chairman of the institute's quality standards committee, says that they are not only concerned about the quantity of legislation but also its quality. "Too often in the past we have been saddled with legislation so badly drafted that it is quite unenforceable when passed."

measures inspectors, they have been at pains to quantify their problems precisely. According to the institute's newly published directory of trading standards legislation, there are now 637 separate laws relevant to the field in England and Wales. This is an increase of 10 per cent in the year ended March 31.

The directory also lists 160 EEC laws affecting trading standards (9 per cent up in the same period) and identifies an-

during the 1920s and 1930s when a feud developed between the technical and literary sides of the firm, with the former accusing the latter of running at a loss.

Waugh helped to solve this by producing two sons, Alec and, later, Auberon's father. Evelyn, who proved to be profitable novelists and helped to keep the lists going through the firm's merger with Methuen in 1938 until 1965.

The inevitable then occurred, with the firm concentrating on technical publishing within the Associated Book Publishers.

It does very well, thank you. Last year's best seller was called Scientists Must Write, not quite the style of Pickwick's Papers, I will admit, but its aim of persuading scientists to write in understandable English is equally commendable.

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British Airways' scheme to do away with first-class seats on services in Europe as a way of increasing profits may have been adopted by Air France, but it is finding a less than sympathetic ear in West Germany.

Dr Robert Culmann, chairman of the board of Lufthansa, told us that he has no intention at present of taking the first-class cabin out of his European airliners, but he will watch the BA experiment carefully and will make a final decision in about a year.

Lufthansa had a painful experience with a similar scheme a few years ago when it got rid of the first class, but found that it was losing long-distance passengers to other airlines who had retained the cabin. Businessmen with money from their companies to travel first class, and who have to take a feeder service to the main international airport. How to go first-class all the way, it seems.

Culmann has just reported a net profit for 1979 equivalent to £16.5m, compared with £10.5m in 1978.

This goes against the general trend of airline industry profits which have been hit heavily by rising fuel prices, but Lufthansa is being helped by compensation from the federal government for a go-slow of West German air traffic controllers for seven months in 1978.

The Aussies always have to go one better. The best we can come up with in the way of extra titles for our own PM is First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service, whereas Rupert James Hamer, the Premier of Victoria, also doubles as Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism. The clever man manages to combine the jobs which take up the time of our Heseltine, Joseph and Nott.

David Hewson

## Davies & Newman HOLDINGS LIMITED

Key points from the Chairman's Statement, Mr. F. E. Newman, M.C.

- Profits £3,625,000
- All main activities have shown improvement

The shipbroking Company in the first quarter of 1980 continues to be active, although there has been some falling off in freight rates in the tanker market and, at this early stage, I am reasonably confident of a satisfactory year.

With regard to Dan-Air, the most important factor affecting the future is the possible erosion of our profit margins due to escalating costs. Whilst the full employment of our fleet in the summer should form a sound basis, it is too early to forecast the likely results for 1980.

Summary of Results	1979	1978
Turnover	£'000 129,487	£'000 117,505
Operating profit	3,625	2,375
Profit before taxation	3,375	2,010
Taxation Credit* (1978 charge)	(196)	923
Profit after taxation	3,571	1,087
Shareholders' Funds	12,350	9,265
Dividends per Share	10p	8.155642p
Earnings per share	73.4p	22.3p

\* Includes £458,000 exceptional credit.

Copies of the Directors' Report and Accounts for 1979 may be obtained from the Secretary, Davies & Newman Holdings Limited, Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad Street, London, EC2M 1NH.















## Firm tone

**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

**ALL TOGETHER**  
**chester Business School**

\* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. d Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. Tax free. v Price adjusted for late dealings. . . . significant data.











